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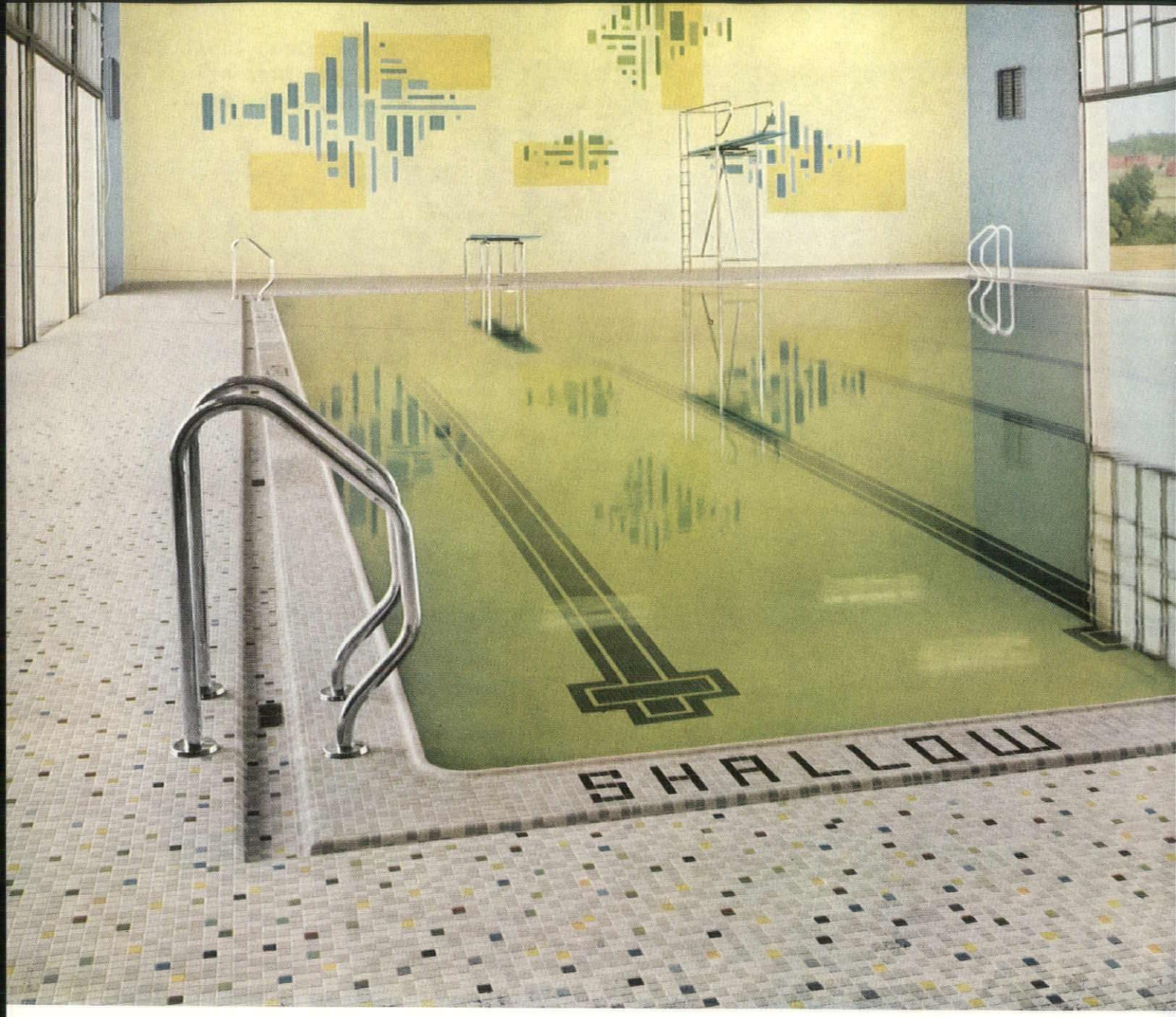
VOLUME XXII — NUMBER 2



Back wall mural design by K. E. Froberg. Plate 447

More color, more character—with tile. Of special interest in this new Y. M. C. A. natatorium is the colorful tile mural on the back wall, done in large size glazed tile units. Such decorative treatments add warmth and individuality to pool installations. And by extending the use of tile to walls and other surrounding areas you can reduce maintenance costs through the years. Architect-Engineer: J. E. Sirrine. Write for "Swimming Pool Booklet," No. 801.

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Nine contractors competed. In every case, their bids favored concrete. (7 contractors actually bid concrete lower than anyone bid steel!)

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Concrete has been the Authority's preference for all of its buildings during the last twelve years.

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In the intervening years, no fewer than 84 concrete frame projects were completed or in partial operation. They provided housing for 95,454 families. And thanks to concrete, we estimated that the Housing Authority saved no less than $66,000,000.

More and more builders of all sizes are today demonstrating that when America builds for economy . . . it builds with concrete!

New York's Woodrow Wilson Houses. Architect: Pomerance & Breines, New York, N.Y. Structural Engineer: James Ruderman, New York, N.Y. Contractor: Leon D. DeMatteis Construction Company, Elmont, Long Island, N.Y.

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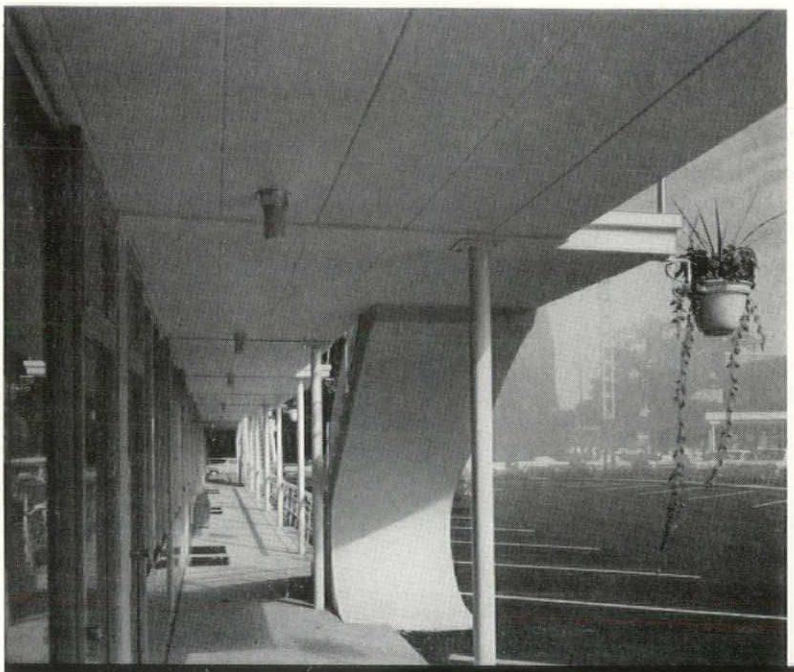
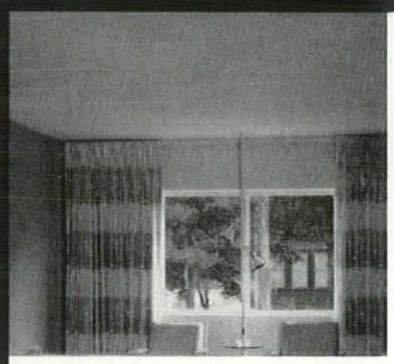


Extremely attractive is The Downtowner in Erie, Pa., (below) which features exposed FLEXICORE precast prestressed concrete slabs throughout (as shown above). Contractor: Baldwin Bros., Inc., Erie, Pa. Flexicore furnished by Anchor Concrete Products, Inc., Buffalo, N.Y.



A beautiful panel effect is achieved in this comfortable room, one of 75 in The Downtowner, through the use of smooth, exposed Flexicore ceiling.

Talk with Mr. J. Robert Baldwin of Erie, Pa., and you won't use anything but FLEXICORE precast prestressed concrete floor and roof slabs in your next building.

Mr. Baldwin and his brother, Arthur W. Baldwin, the officers of Downtown Properties, Inc. of Erie, are the builders and owners of the new, modern, extremely successful The Downtowner Motel in Erie, which they rent to Chris **Scott.**

Exposed FLEXICORE is used throughout the motel, which was constructed at a cost of $6500 per room, "A real buy," in the words of Mr. Baldwin.

"Flexicore gave us the fire-safe construction we wanted at the lowest cost of any material we knew of," Mr. Baldwin continued. "Flexicore is good looking, and it is easy to install. As a matter of fact, the Flexicore was installed during the worst winter we've had in Erie in **30 years.**

"The motel was started in October and it was completed on June 1. If we had used any other material, we probably wouldn't have completed it until September. And that revenue between June and September is mighty important."

Exposed concrete block also were used in the structure, and Mr. Baldwin points out that the FLEXICORE floors and roof, plus the lightweight concrete block, provide very good sound-proofing.

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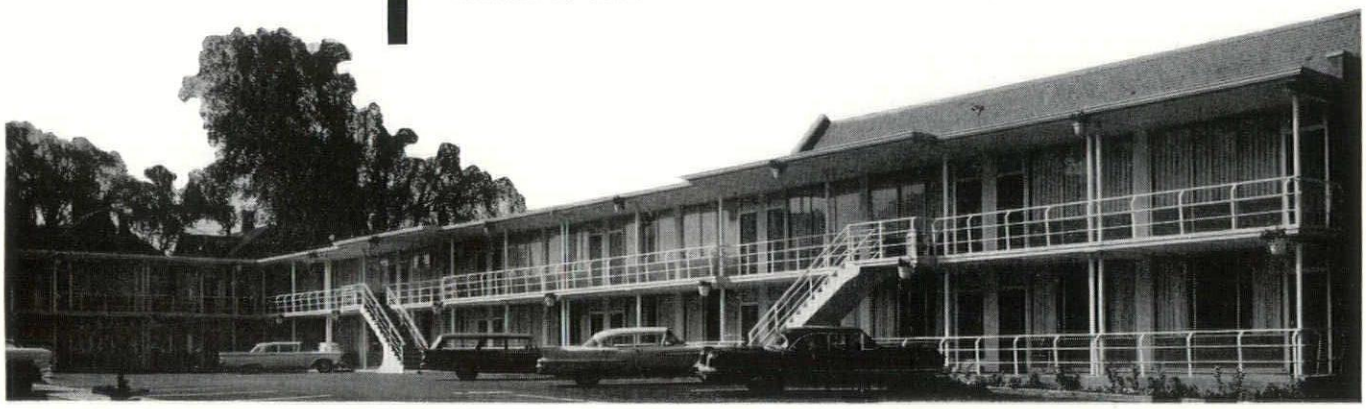

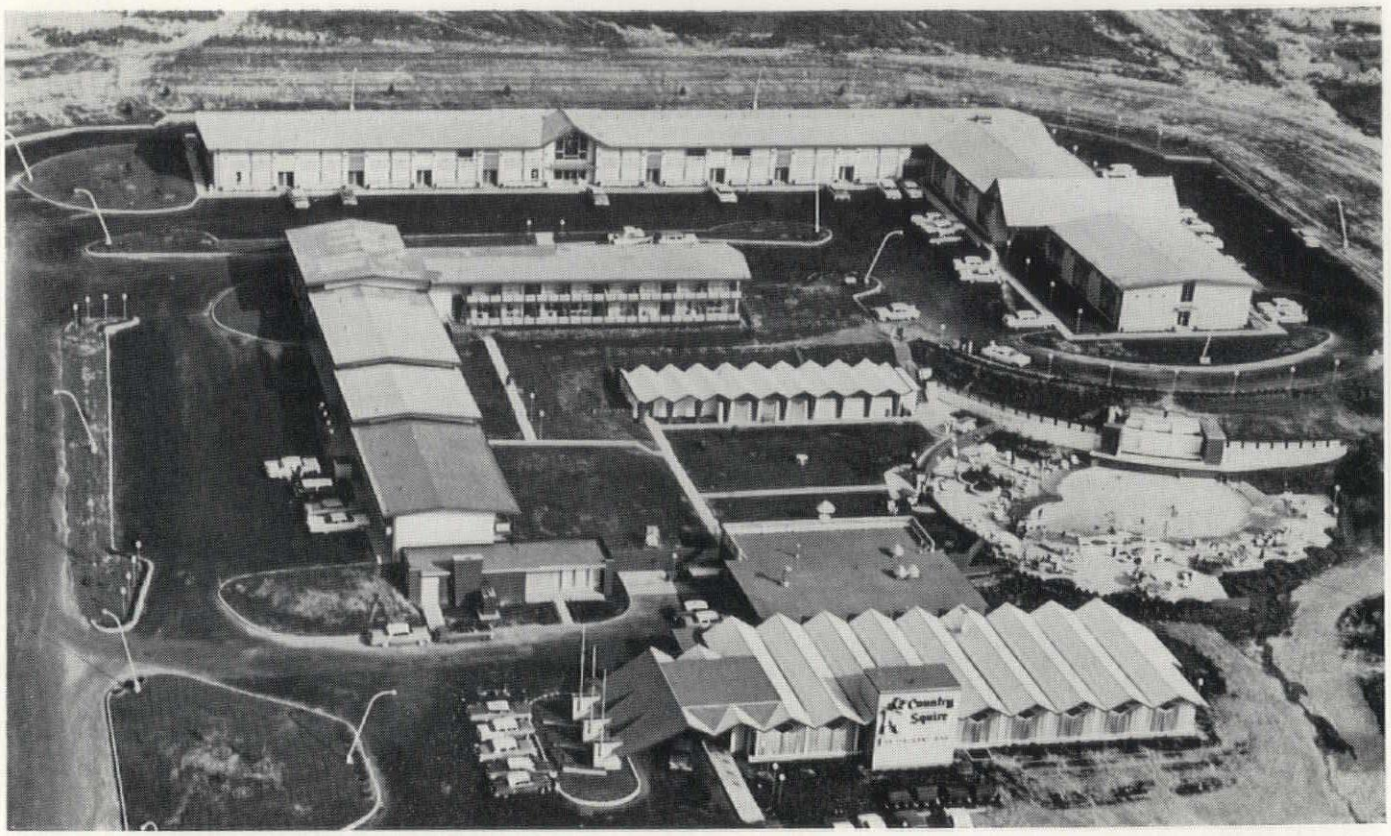

Country Squire Resort Motel

General Contractors: Cozzolino Construction Corp.

General Contractors

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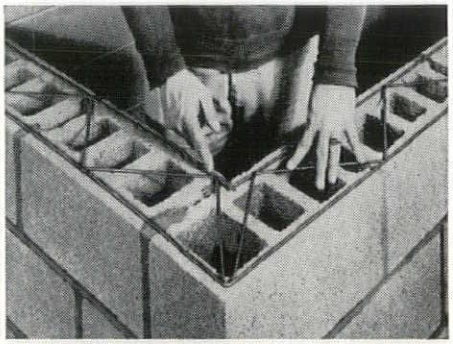
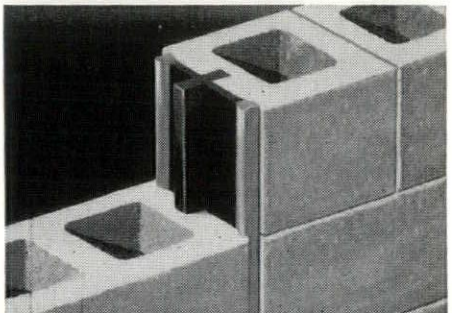


Two engineered products that meet a need. Dur-o-wal reinforcement, shown above, and Rapid Control Joints, below. Weatherproof neoprene flanges on the latter flex with the joint, simplify the caulking problem.



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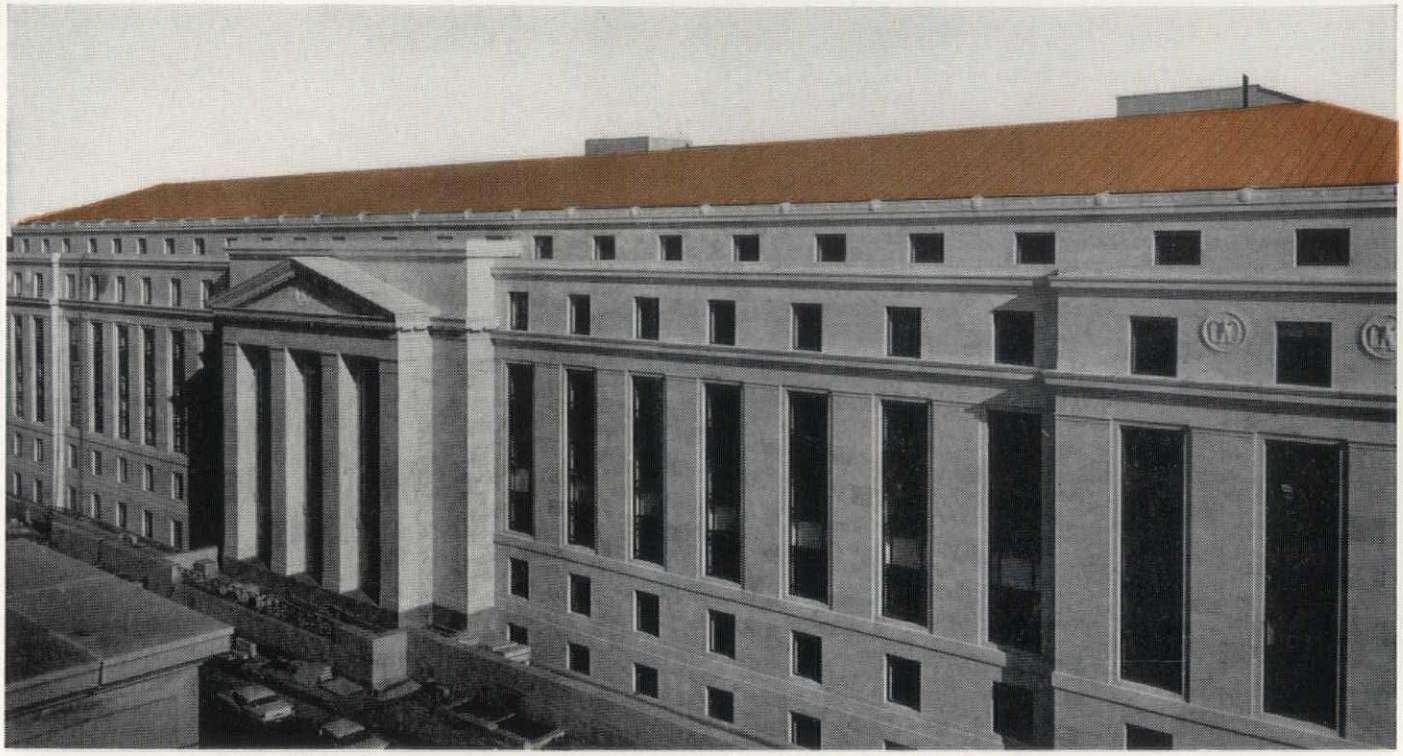

Copper batten seam roofing on the new Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

New Senate Office Building has copper roofing for enduring protection

Approximately 75,000 pounds of Anaconda copper were used for the batten seam portion of the roof and the deep, boxed concealed gutter on the new Senate Office Building. In the nation's capital and in cities throughout the country, copper roofs are establishing records of long service and low maintenance costs.

The roof was fabricated and erected by the Overly Manufacturing Company, Greensburg, Pa. A modified "Overly" batten was formed from copper strip. Roofing sheets were formed from 20-ounce cold-rolled copper. Architect of the Capitol, J. G. Stewart. Architects: Eggers and Higgins, New York City. General Contractor: George Hyman Construction Co., Washington, D.C.

A realistic comparison of roofing costs requires the inclusion of two important factors—estimated maintenance costs over the years, and estimated serviceable life of the roofing material. Copper has proved its economy. Performance records covering many years of service show that expected long life and minimum upkeep are based on fact, not guesswork. Here is an example:

When the 47-year-old Grand Central Terminal Building was razed recently to make way for the huge new Pan-American Building, more than 150 tons of sheet copper were removed from the roof. The copper was still sound and beautifully colored by nature's patina. It is also worthy of note that the scrap value of the removed metal was considerably higher than the price for ingot copper prevailing when the roof was installed in 1913.

FOR MORE INFORMATION on Anaconda Sheet Copper for building construction, see your Sweet's File or write for Publication C3-SA. Also, if you do not have your copy, ask for our "Modern Sheet Copper Practices," 109 pages of drawings, specifications, and general information. Address: Anaconda American Brass Company, Waterbury 20, Conn. 6111

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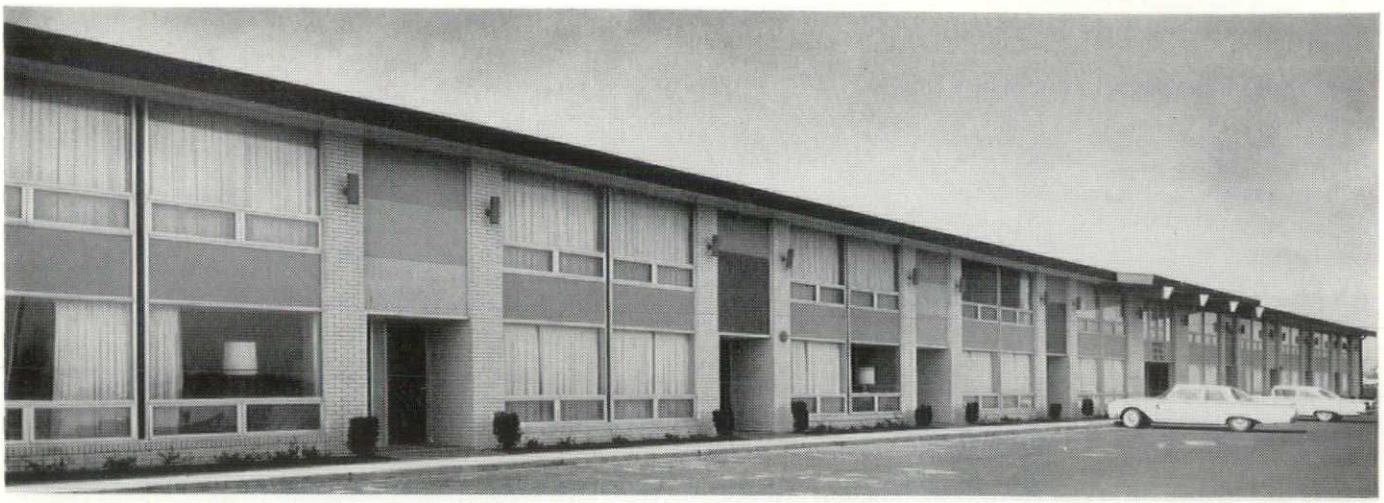
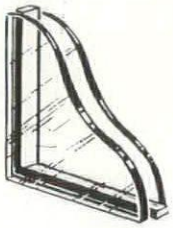


Country Squire Resort Motel

Architect: Harris Sanders

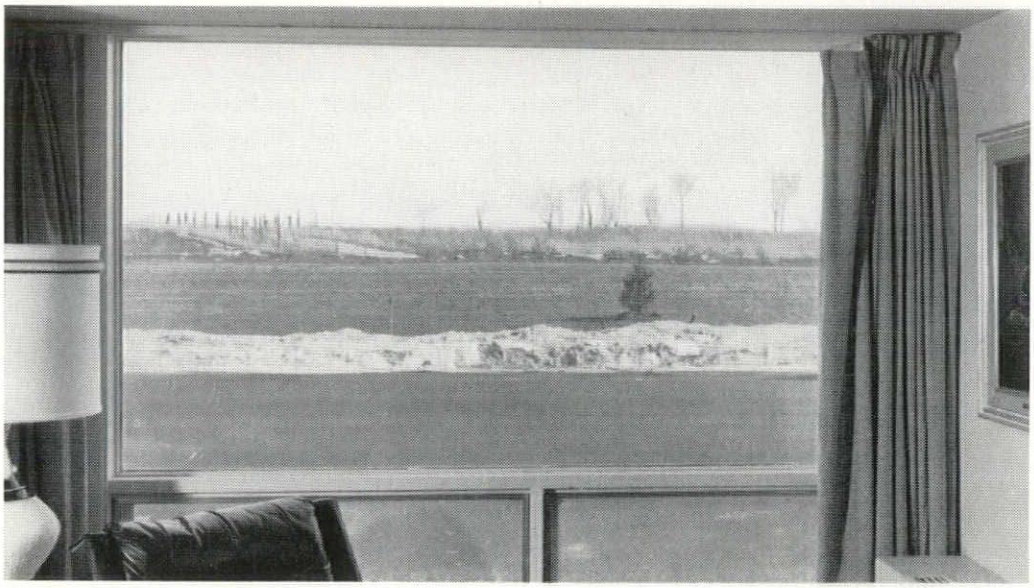
Aluma-Clad Wood Wonderwall
shop glazed with POLARPANE
by: Joseph C. Klein, Inc.
Voorheesville, N. Y.



Cross section showing 1″ thick
POLARPANE Picture Window

Specifications: 2 Lights 7/32 Crystal Sheet
"A" Quality — 9/16 Airspace

Size: 96″ x 52″



Our selected crystal sheet units will reduce your glass costs 30% to 50% over units made with 1/4″ polished plate glass and still maintain the highest insulating values. Notice the clearness of vision without waves or wiggle.

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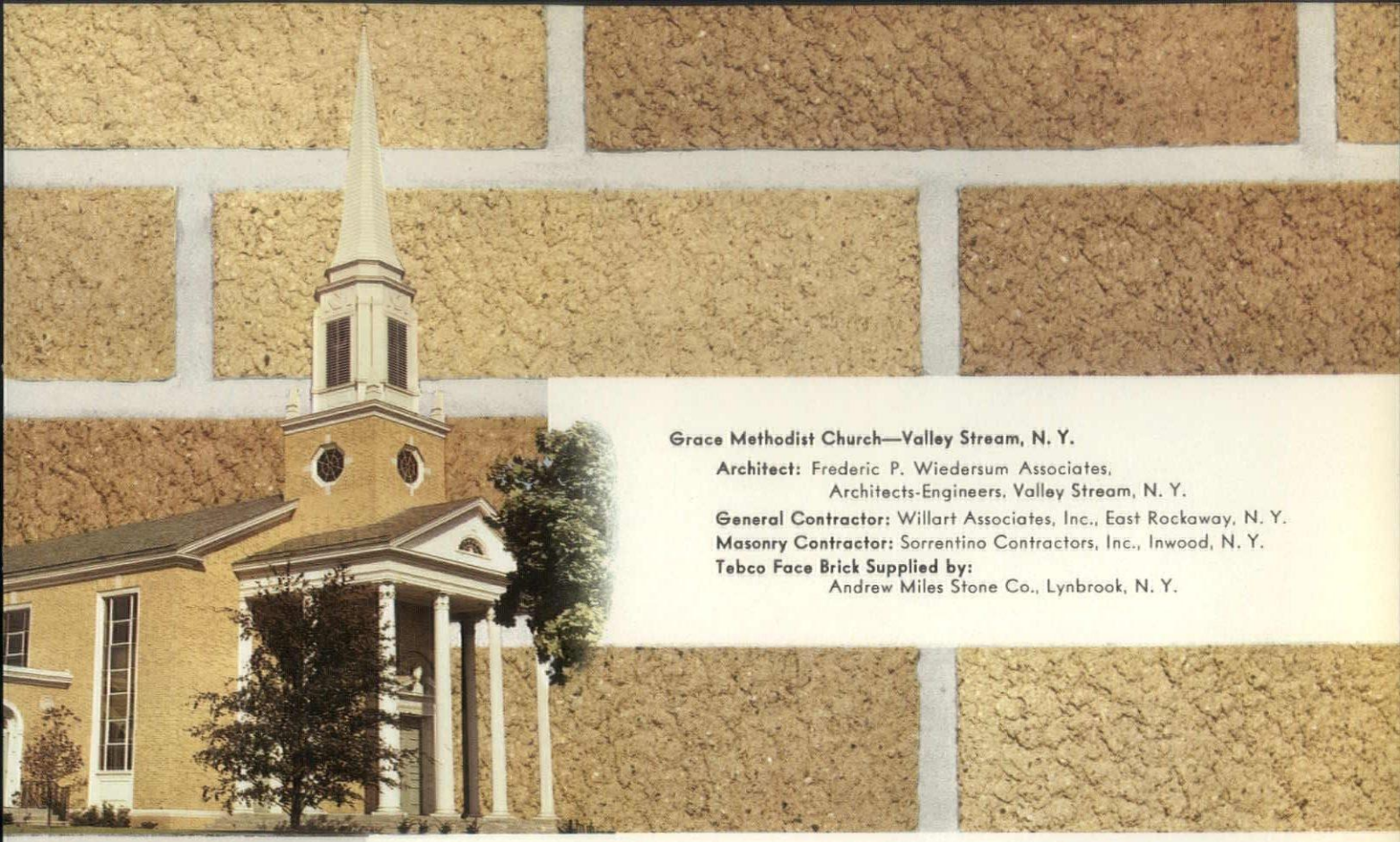
®**POLARPANE** Insulating Glass Units used throughout the Country Squire Resort Motel



Grace Methodist Church—Valley Stream, N. Y.

Architect: Frederic P. Wiedersum Associates, Architects-Engineers, Valley Stream, N. Y.

General Contractor: Willart Associates, Inc., East Rockaway, N. Y.

Masonry Contractor: Sorrentino Contractors, Inc., Inwood, N. Y.

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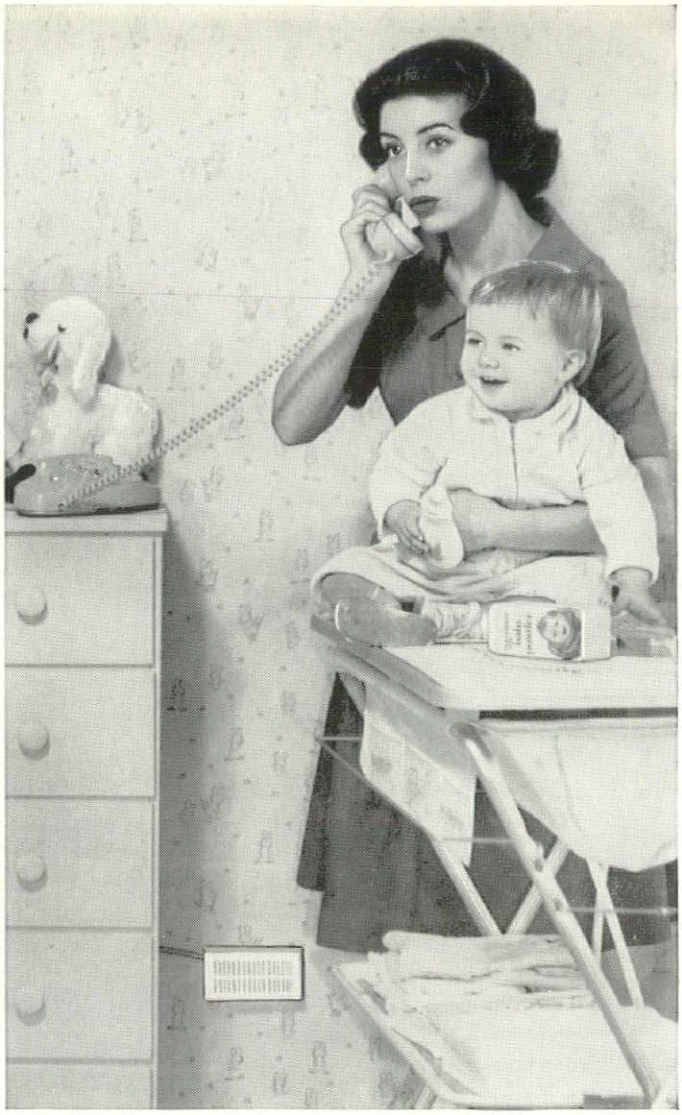


Using her regular phones, today's housewife can easily talk from room to room or answer the door.

HOME INTERPHONE

The new Home Communications System designed for modern living

CAN HELP SELL YOUR HOMES!

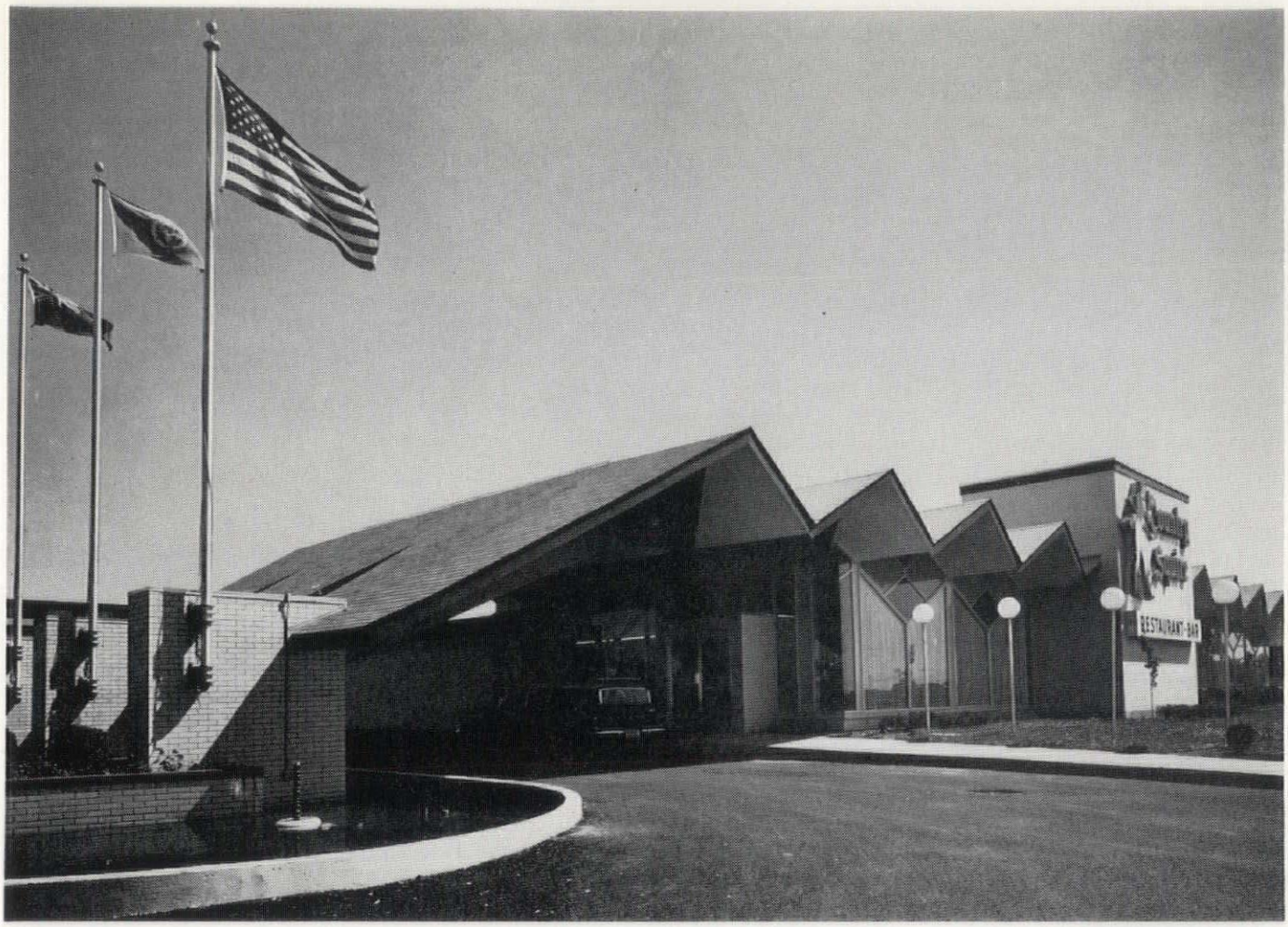
Here is one of the most exciting features to come along in years — the Bell System's new HOME INTERPHONE. Now, by using their regular telephones, home owners can talk to people in other rooms, answer the door, transfer calls or check on sleeping children — *all* by picking up the nearest extension.

Thorough market tests have shown that HOME INTERPHONE has tremendous consumer appeal — *especially when installed with the wiring concealed in the walls.*

The time to have HOME INTERPHONE put in your homes is when the walls are open. Why not get in touch today with your New York Telephone Company business office and ask for Telephone Planning Service? Find out how HOME INTERPHONE can add a glamorous sales "plus" to your homes.

New York Telephone

NOTHING SAYS IT LIKE YOUR VOICE



Entrance canopy, lobby and restaurant building, showing folded plate roofs.

ROCHESTER COUNTRY SQUIRE RESORT MOTEL

THRUWAY EXIT 46, HENRIETTA, NEW YORK

HARRIS A. SANDERS, ARCHITECTS

Albany, New York

After nine months of construction through one of Rochester's most severe winters, the $2,000,000, 175 unit resort motel with restaurant, cocktail lounge, bar, coffee shop, banquet room, swimming pool and cabana building is operating at full capacity.

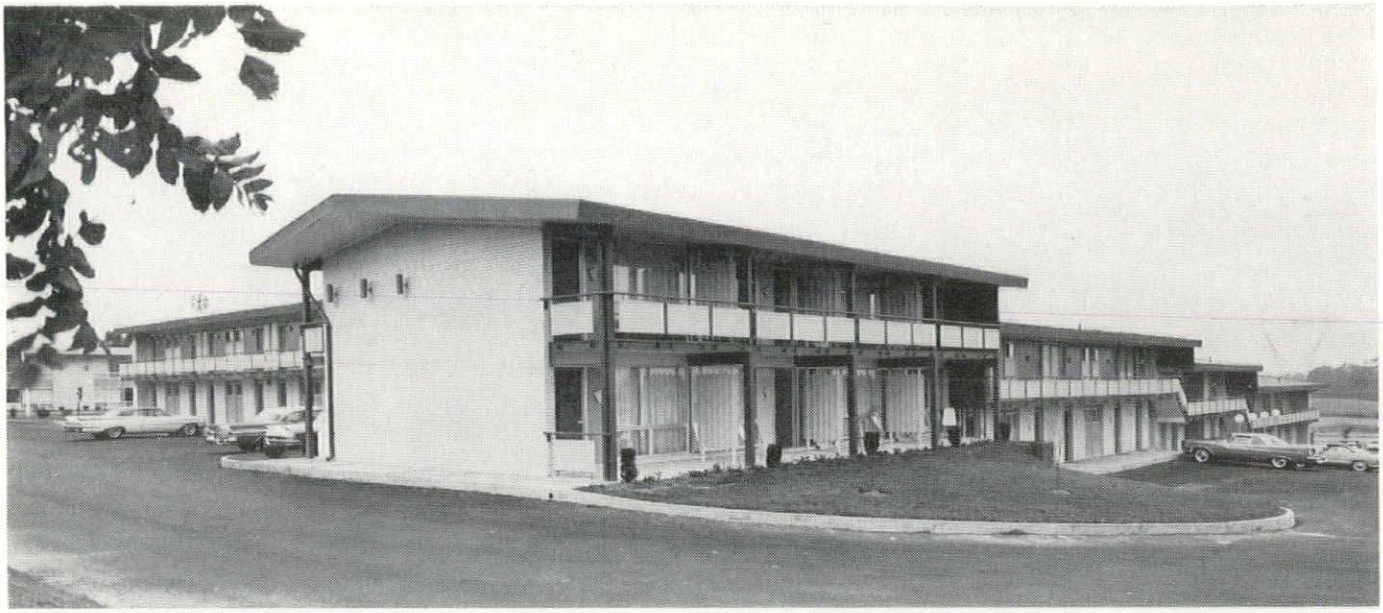
The entrance canopy lobby and restaurant building along Route #15 provides an eye catching form of folded plate roofs, trapezoidal and diamond shape glass and porcelain window walls encasing the 50 by 140 foot dining and lobby area.

The lobby and registration area are panelled in genuine teak. Solid ¾″ panels with white Formica quirks make up the handsome registration desk front.

The cocktail lounge is raised on a 30 foot diameter circular stage, screened from the restaurant by 6 inch diameter multi-colored glass drape, strung from the ceiling folds to railing height. The bar and back bar are a blend of teakwood and imported precast marble chips.

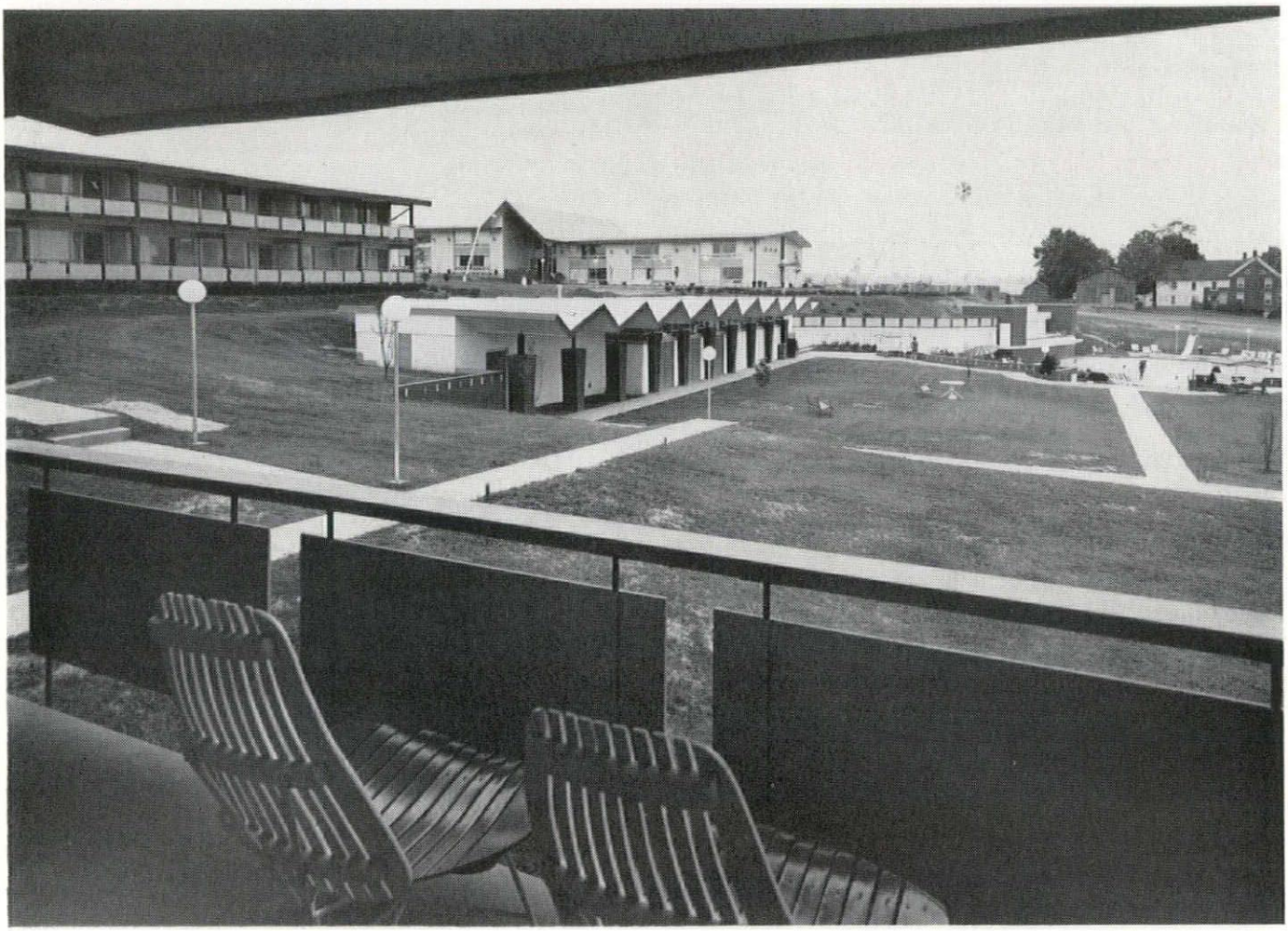
The bar top is made of solid ⅞″ teak sections pegged at the radial joint of a 50′ radius. Similar treatment is given the floor in front of the bar. These sections of teak were completely fabricated at the mill. The back bar wall is composed of book matched teak panels between spheroid precast marble pylasters.

3,250 square feet of 5/16″ thick solid Thai-



This is an over-all view of buildings housing 49 de luxe living units at the Country Squire Motel. Each unit has its own private balcony.

This is the view from the balcony of one of Country Squire's 49 de luxe units. More de luxe units are visible at left, with the 126-unit building in the far background. The building in the foreground includes cabanas for swimming and other outdoor activities and is roofed with fir plywood folded plates. The two connected swimming pools and 16-foot artificial waterfall are at right, with a putting green and shuffleboard court out of the picture at the right.



Teak parquet flooring was laid in the lobby and banquet area.

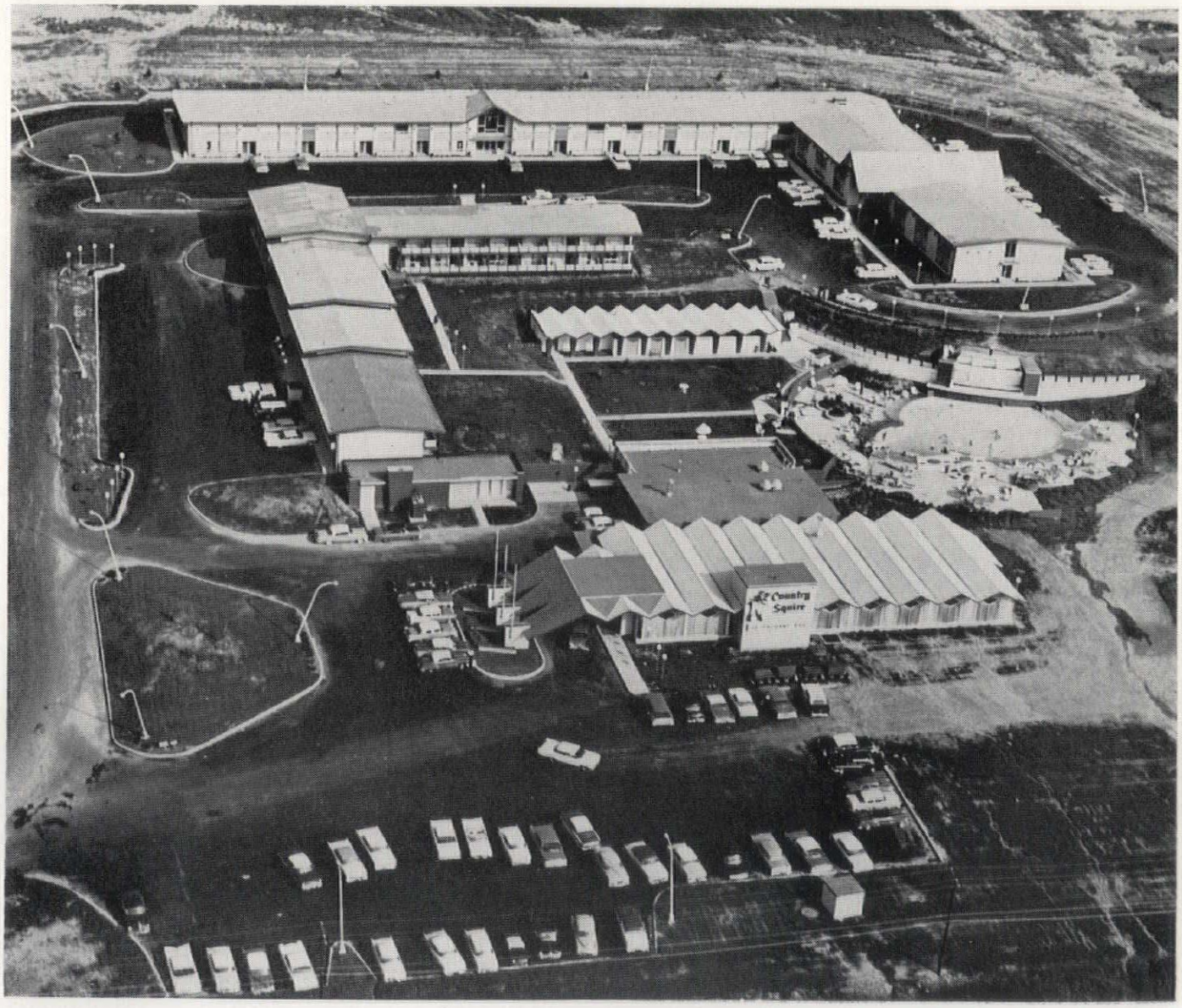
The entire project is a pattern of simple forms arranged on a hillside site. Level units run with the ground, split level units step with the slopes and all the units surround and accentuate the 16 foot high artificial waterfall, swimming pools and terraces.

Probably the most interesting phase of the entire design is the extensive use of stress-skin preassembled plywood panels used in the roof and floor construction as well as the folded plate restaurant and cabana roofs where clear spans of up to 50 feet is attained with only 4½″ thick wood sections.

Furthermore, there are included in the structural design 31 foot plywood box beams used in the kitchen and boiler rooms and plywood rigid bent beams support the 13 foot wide split-level lobby between the split-level units. These panel and beams were fabricated by the Champlin Box Company, Hartford, Connecticut.

In addition, the window walls throughout the entire project were clear fir members, covered with extruded aluminum sections, insulated porcelain panels, and insulated glass windows. This unit provided a colorful maintenance free exterior, and wood interior. The entire wall panel eliminated condensation and was less in cost than any similar unit available. These window units were manufactured by the J. C. Klein Millwork, Voorheesville, New York.

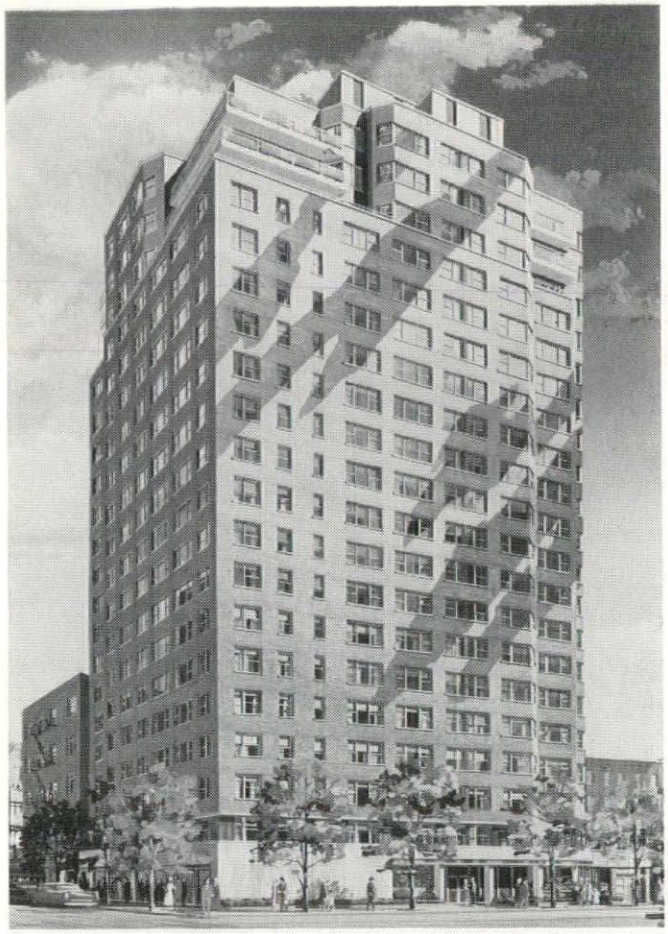
Aerial view of Country Squire Motel.



APARTMENT BUILDING

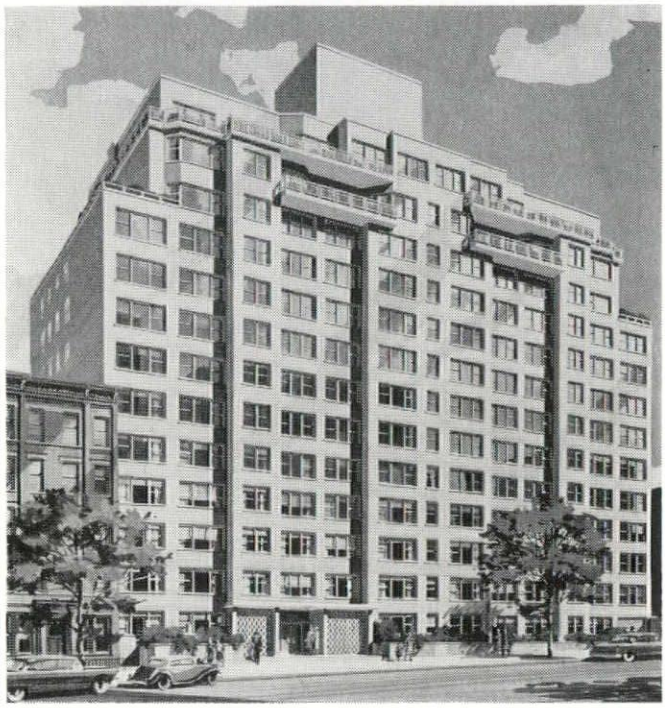
DESIGNED BY MEMBERS OF THE FIRM OF
HORACE GINSBERN AND ASSOCIATES

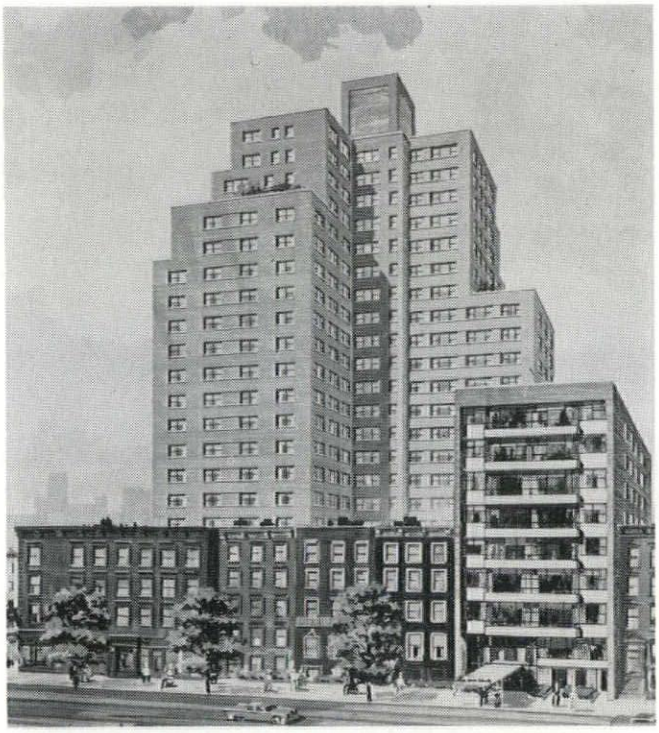
New York, New York



N/E cor. 55th Street and Avenue of Americas
77 West 55th Street
20 Story Apartment Building

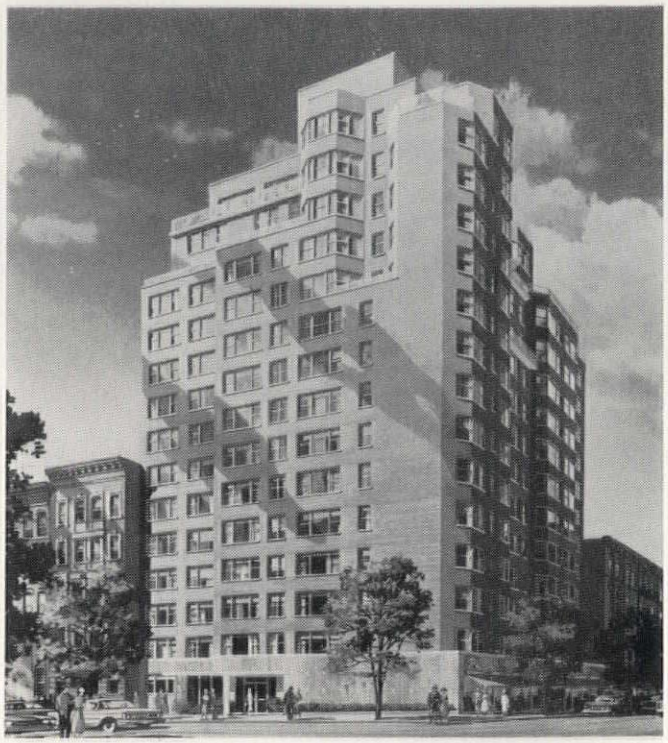
413 East 65th Street
404 East 66th Street
12 Story and Penthouse Apartment Building





N/W cor. 60th Street and Third Avenue
169-75 East 60th Street
168 East 61st Street
1010-18 Third Avenue
20 Story and Penthouse Apartment Building

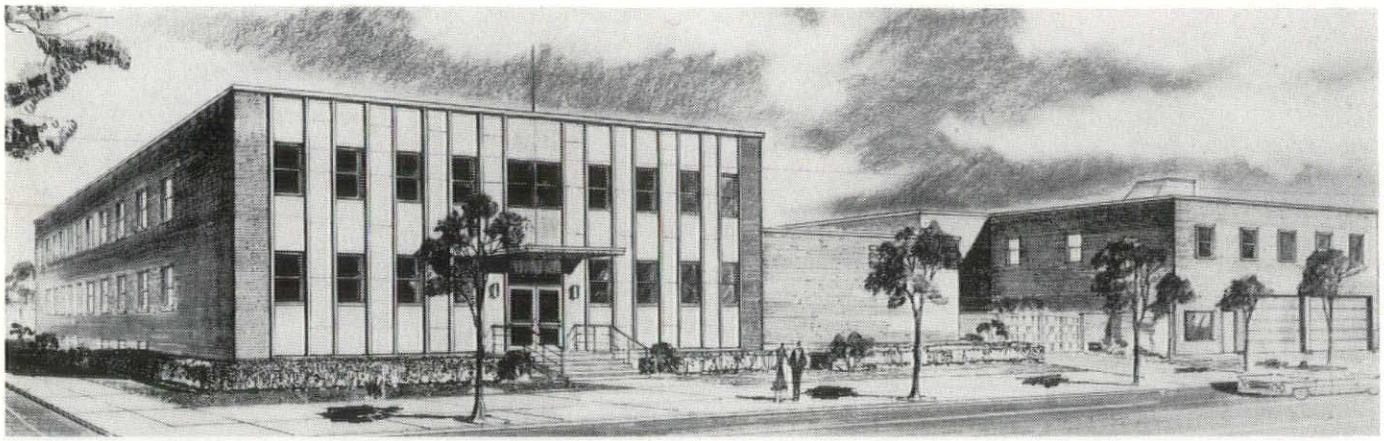
NEW YORK CITY



S/E cor. 83rd Street and Lexington Avenue
140 East 83rd Street
14 Story and Penthouse Apartment Building

N/W cor. 75th Street and Third Avenue
177 East 75th Street
1310-16 Third Avenue
20 Story and Penthouse Apartment Building

S/E cor. 61st Street and Lexington Avenue
150 East 61st Street
16 Story Apartment Building

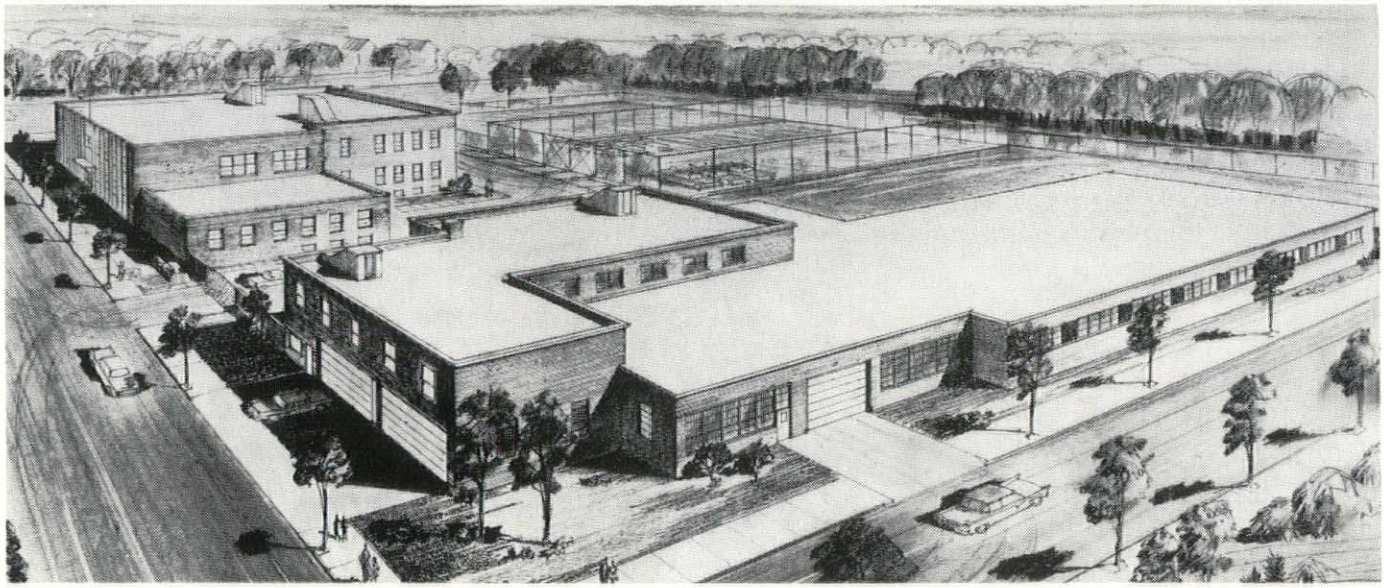


NEW 122nd PRECINCT STATION HOUSE
EMERGENCY SERVICE QUARTERS
GARAGE & SERVICE STATION
HEADQUARTERS FOR MOTORCYCLE UNIT

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND, NEW YORK

MILNES AND MELNIKER, ARCHITECTS

Staten Island, New York



NEW 122ND PRECINCT STATION HOUSE

The buildings planned for this project will serve as the Police Headquarters for Staten Island. (Borough of Richmond).

The property is situated on the east side of Hylan Boulevard, bounded by Garden Place on the north and Bryant Avenue on the south, and extends in an easterly direction, back to the property line of Miller Field, which is a U. S. Government Reservation.

The site has been developed for two buildings (1) a Station House and (2) a Service Building, with provisions made for two parking areas for Police Dept. cars, and abandoned and evidenced cars, with the remaining area used for driveways, planting areas, etc.

The Station House (a two story building with cellar) will have a pistol range, instruction room and accessory spaces in connection with same in cellar, in addition to locker room, toilets, store rooms, mechanical equipment room, attendants room, and boiler room.

The first floor will have the muster and sitting rooms, Captain's office, etc., clerical rooms, lecture room, store rooms, toilets, patrolmen's locker room, and patrolmen's dormitory.

The second floor will be occupied by the detective division with offices for the Commanding officer, also interrogation rooms, toilets, locker room, detention pen, clerical and public waiting space.

The front portion of this second floor will be used by the Borough Patrol Unit which is comprised of an Inspector, Deputy Inspector and plainclothesmen squads, with the usual clerical spaces, toilets and locker rooms.

The Service Building (a one and two story building without cellar) will have the Emergency Service Quarters, Garage Service Station, and Motorcycle Garage, with speedometer testing, lubricating room, storage rooms, toilets, utility room on the first floor with the second floor being used for offices, locker rooms, toilets, store rooms, etc.

The gross building area of the Station is 26,500 square feet with a cubage of 303,000 cubic feet. The Service Building has a total floor area of 26,500 square feet and a total cubic footage of 402,000.

The contracts have been awarded for the general construction, plumbing, heating and ventilating and electrical work for a total cost of $1,499,586.

GUBERNATORIAL MANSION PLAN SPEARHEADED BY ARCHITECTS

Location of a new Governor's Mansion should only be considered in this city's overall urban redevelopment program. This was called for today by the Eastern N. Y. Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

Although the A.I.A. and its affiliated chapters have always shown a keen interest in the preservation and maintenance of historical buildings, in the case of the gutted governor's mansion, the architects do not recommend restoration.

Charles Schade, President of the Chapter, stated that a new mansion, properly located, could keynote an atmosphere of grace and dignity in the redevelopment of Albany.

American cities must grow again and encourage people to stay. Future development must be planned to prevent blight and transportation problems. The urban renewal of Albany should be a progressive example for the increasing number of such projects throughout the State.

The objectives of urban renewal programs should be to create a total environment.

RIPPETEAU ELECTED VICE PRESIDENT

Darrel D. Rippeteau of Watertown, N. Y., partner in the architectural firm of Sargent-Webster-Crenshaw and Folley, has been elected a vice president of the New York State Association of Industrial Development Agencies.

He will also serve as chairman of the Industrial Land Use and Zoning Committee and will have overall responsibility for membership admissions, publicity and public information, and the speakers bureau committee.

Rippeteau is a director of the Watertown National Bank, president of the 2126 Erie Blvd. Corp. of Syracuse and secretary of the Central New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

A Lt. Colonel in the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army Reserve, Rippeteau is engineer officer for the 1334th Logistical Command based in Watertown.

He was graduated in 1941 by the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb., with a degree in architecture. His wife, the former Miss Donna Hiatt, is a member of the Class of 1939 from the same university.

PICKWICK MOTOR INN & COUNTRY CLUB

TOWN OF OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND

SAMUEL PAUL AND SEYMOUR JARMUL, ARCHITECTS

Jamaica, New York

The Pickwick Building Organization has announced that a new Pickwick Motor Inn will be built in Plainview, Long Island. Recent zoning hearing has paved the way for construction of the $1,250,000 project.

Designed by Samuel Paul & Seymour Jarmul, Manhattan - Jamaica architects, the combination motel and country club will consist of two main building elements, complemented by numerous recreational facilities.

Mr. Richard D. Shoenfeld, speaking for the Pickwick Organization, said the project would be unique in that residents of the motel would have country club privileges and might avail themselves of the club's services. Groundbreaking for the new Pickwick is scheduled for early Spring.

"The ultra-modern, 100 unit, V-shaped motel building will have parking for 114 cars," said Mr. Paul, partner in the architectural firm. The two-story hostelry will be fully air conditioned, and in addition to its dwelling units, will contain the necessary service rooms and office facilities.

Although still in its early planning stage, Mr. Paul noted that the country club building would contain a restaurant seating approximately 200 people, a banquet room with a capacity of approximately 500, locker and steam rooms, cocktail lounge and meeting rooms, plus parking accommodations for 450 cars.

The new catering, restaurant and cocktail lounge facilities will fill an ever-increasing need for more commodious and discreet dining accommodations now in demand by the local business and social community. The proximity of the Pickwick Motor Inn will provide local enterprise with a new and luxurious diversion for out-of-town guests.

Located on a 5.9 acre site, the country club building will have a partial basement; all other structures will have slab on grade foundations. "The exterior facades of both buildings," explained Mr. Paul, "will be an integration of stone and wood blended to achieve a building of warmth and at the same time, help to establish an informal and relaxing atmosphere."

An imaginative design concept employed in the planning of the Pickwick, calls for a "floating" roof of either steel or wood trusses over the restaurant area in the country club building. This floating effect will make possible clerestory lighting in the restaurant.

The distinct lines of the buoyant roof are actually a focal extension of the decorative, wedge-

shaped canopy over the main entrance to the building.

Recreational facilities at the Pickwick will include a 42′ x 65′ pool, a 20′ x 40′ children's pool, tennis courts and handball courts. The site of the proposed new motel and country club is bounded on the east by Round Swamp Road and to the north, by the Long Island Expressway.

N.Y.S.A.A. PRESIDENT URGES NEW GOVERNOR'S MANSION

John W. Briggs of Rochester, New York, president of New York State Association of Architects, sent the following telegram to Governor Rockefeller and to leaders of the legislature:

"The New York State Association of Architects, representing more than 2,200 practicing architects in New York State, urges that immediate consideration be given at this session to erect a new executive mansion and to abandon any plans to rehabilitate at considerable expense the ancient structure which has outlived its usefulness. The great capital city of the incomparable Empire State belongs to all citizens of this state and should provide an appropriate residence as befits the executive head of our state, in keeping with any urban plans for the city of Albany.

"The association also heartily endorses legislation to establish a Commission for urban renewal and development for the capital city, but respectfully requests that the Commission should include at least one registered architect and one licensed professional engineer to guide the technical aspects of the Commission's activities. We are appointing a special committee to study the pending projects."

NEW YORK CHAPTER MEN ELECTED FELLOWS

Five members of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects have been elected to the rank of Fellow — one of the highest honors in the architectural profession, it was announced today by Frederick J. Woodbridge, Chapter president.

The honor, bestowed for outstanding architectural service, was granted by the American Institute of Architect's Jury of Fellows to Victor David Gruen, 2 West 13th Street; Olindo Grossi, 234 Manhasset Avenue, Manhasset; Sidney Leon Katz, 693 East 3rd Street, Brooklyn; Ladislav Leland Rado, The Crossing, Armonk; and William Benjamin Tabler, 44 Wolver Hollow Road, Glen Head, Long Island.

The newly-elected Fellows will be officially invested at the national convention of the A. I. A. in Philadelphia, April 24 - 28.

Mr. Gruen has earned distinction for the replanning of central city areas in our nation's redevelopment program.

Olindo Grossi, who is a graduate of Columbia University's School of Architecture, has become a significant influence in the field of architectural education.

Sidney Leon Katz, a graduate of Erasmus High School and New York University, was elected a Fellow on the basis of his achievements in architectural design and education.

Ladislav Leland Rado is recognized for his contributions to design. His concepts are best illustrated in the Reader's Digest building in Tokyo.

William Benjamin Tabler, a graduate of Harvard University, was recognized for the quality, variety, and imagination that he displayed in the field of hotel design.

1961 REYNOLDS MEMORIAL SCULPTURE

Sculptor Robert Cronbach of Westbury, Long Island, New York, has been commissioned to create the sculptural piece representing the 1961 Reynold's Award.

The sculpture will be presented to the Architect, selected by the A.I.A., as the one who made the most outstanding contribution to creative use of aluminum in architecture this year. The winner will also receive a $25,000 honorarium.

Mr. Cronbach was chosen from a group of distinguished American artists. He has studied at the St. Louis School of Fine Arts in 1926, and won the Stewardson Prize in 1928.

Mr. Cronbach becomes the fifth noted American Sculptor to execute an aluminum work of art for the Reynolds Award.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY ANNOUNCES NEW COURSE

The School of Architecture and the School of Public Health and Administrative Medicine, both of Columbia University, are collaborating to provide a course in medical facility planning, leading to a degree of Master of Science in Architecture.

Courses in this branch of study are to begin with the autumn semester, 1961. Those interested should write to Dean Charles R. Colbert, School of Architecture, Columbia University, New York 27, New York.

YOUR ARCHITECT

KEYSTONE OF THE COMMUNITY

The first annual design awards exhibition by the Eastern New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held in the City and County Savings Bank in Albany, March 6 through March 17.

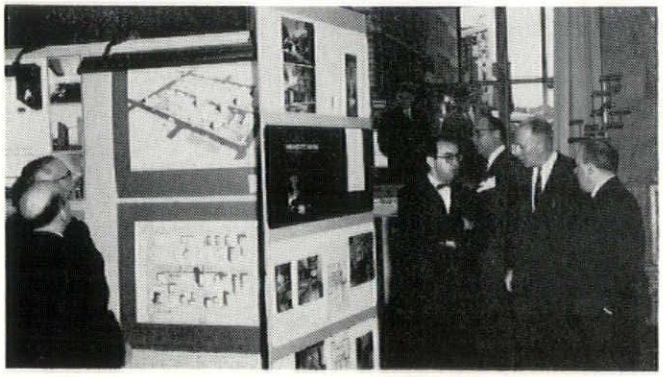
Co-chairmen for the event were Chapter members Peter Seidner and Herman G. Gold. The Hon. Erastus Corning, Mayor, was present and participated in the opening festivities.

"Your Architect, Keystone of the Community" was the title of the exhibit selected by the Chapter with the hope of bringing into focus the relationship between Architect and his Community. Twenty-three firms exhibited over seventy buildings.

Local news media cooperated to the fullest—providing eight stories and three pictures in the press. The display drew 4,000 viewers and the banking officials have requested the Chapter 1962 exhibit be held for three weeks in the same location.

The distinguished jury included Thomas H. Creighton, F.A.I.A., Editor of "Progressive Architecture"; Donald Mochon, Professor of Architecture at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; and Robert G. Hudspeth, Representative of the New York Division of the Libby Owens Ford Glass Company.

Eight projects were chosen by the Jury—three of them were awards in the religion, educational and residential categories. There was no award in the commercial, industrial grouping.



General View Exhibit. At center: Peter Seidner (Co-chairman), Mayor Corning of Albany, President, Charles Shade.

President Shade of ENY Chapter AIA and Co-chairman Peter Seidner at model of Averill Park Methodist Church (Cadman, Klinger and Droste) Honorable Mention winner in religious category.

The following is a list of those projects cited:

Religious:

Award — Anshe Amonich Temple
Blatner and Williams

Hon. Mention—Averill Park Methodist Church
Cadman, Klinger and Droste

Hon. Mention — Calvary Methodist Church
Van der Bogert, Feibus, and Schmitt

Education:

Award —Saugerties High School
Sargent, Webster, Crenshaw & Folley

Hon. Mention — St. Joseph School
Cataldo and Vikre

Residential:

Award — Croton Residence
Cadman, Klinger and Droste

Commercial:

Hon. Mention—Indiana Lumbermans Mutual Insurance Co.
August Lux & Assoc.

Hon. Mention — Branch Bank
Blatner & Williams

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AIR POLUTION CONTROL

The following is a condensation of Mr. Benline's remarks at the 12th annual Building Inspectors School held in New York City on February 23, 1961. Mr. Benline is the Commissioner of Air Pollution Control in the New York City Department.

The problem of air pollution has been with us since mankind first smoked up the caves he lived in, and it will probably be with us as long as civilization. But in the last few years the need for its control has become of increasing interest to the citizens of this country. We are accumulating ever-increasing data on the effects of air pollution on the health of human beings. It is probably this aspect of the problem which has caused the almost spectacular increase in public interest.

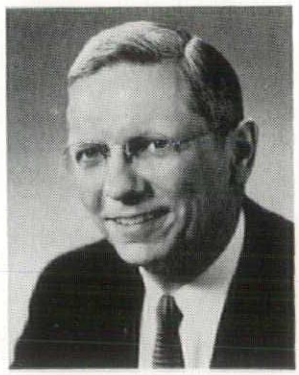
The ultimate solution to the manifold problems of air pollution lies with people such as yourselves because you are the ones who must see to it that the possible sources of air pollution are kept under control.

Although many people consider that the major sources of air pollution are industrial, private sources oftentimes equal or exceed the amount of pollution emitted by industrial plants. This is particularly true in the smaller urban areas. And this is where the building official can work for and achieve cleaner air.

It is important for the building official to realize now that as public interest in air pollution increases, and as public pressure for air pollution control becomes greater, the community will have to determine for itself just where the control of air pollution in the community should be placed. Boilers, incinerators, flues, stacks, oil burners, spray booths are but a few of the integrated items of equipment in a building that may contribute to air pollution. What I am emphasizing is that in those communities which do not have control now, but will have some form of control in the foreseeable future, the existence of a building department of a smiliar agency under another title may very well mean that air pollution control will be an additional function of such an agency.

Air pollution control is best achieved by enforcement action at the source of the emission of the pollution. With the exception of automotive vehicles, we are dealing with stationary equipment housed in all kinds of buildings in the community. The time is drawing near when automotive vehicles will be controlled, as far as air pollution is concerned, on a state or national level.

WHEELER MADE CHAIRMAN



E. Todd Wheeler

Mr. E. Todd Wheeler, F.A.I.A. of Perkins and Will, Architects of Chicago and White Plains, New York has accepted the national Chairmanship of the Architects and Engineers Division of the National Fund for Medical Education, S. Sloan Colt, president of the Fund, announced recently. He succeeds Nathaniel A. Owings.

The National Fund for Medical Education is spearheading a nation-wide appeal to raise $10 million each year for the country's 85 accredited medical schools. Mounting deficits, brought about by increased demands for health services and expanded teaching curricula, make it necessary for the schools to receive additional annual private support from industry and the general public.

In accepting the appointment, Mr. Wheeler stated that he would seek to enlist the nation's architectural and engineering firms behind the Fund's drive to provide the medical schools with much needed financial assistance.

CHURCH ARCHITECTURAL GUILD OF AMERICA

The 1961 annual conference of the Church Architectural Guild of America will be held in the Penn-Sheraton Hotel in Pittsburgh, Pa., starting April 18 through April 20.

This meeting will be of great interest to Architects engaged in religious and related buildings for all faiths. All Architects, particularly nonmembers of the guild, are invited to attend.

Workshops will be held daily. An exhibit will be hung, judged and awards made to deserving entries on the opinion of the jury.

Mail reservations early to:

Mr. Louis Martsolf, Registrar
512 Third Avenue
New Brighton, Pennsylvania

CORRECTION

It has been called to our attention that a listing in the roster is incorrect — it should read:

Ferrer, Miguel
560 Monserrate
Santurce, Puerto Rico

QUEENS CHAPTER A.I.A.

Max Rosenfield reports that the 1961 annual installation dinner-dance of the Queens Chapter will be held April 13, 1961, at the Park Inn Hotel, Beach 115th Street and Boardwalk, Rockaway, New York.

The following officers will be installed:

Theodore L. Soontup, President
Max Rosenfield, Vice-President
Massimo F. Yezzi, Secretary
Herbert M. Warman, Treasurer

Inquiries should be directed to Mr. Rosenfield as Chairman. His address is 89-31 161st Street, Jamaica 32, New York.

OMISSIONS FROM THE ROSTER

The following names were omitted from the Membership Directory:

E. J. Gambaro, 653 East 14th Street, New York 9, N.Y.; John Loughnane, 26 Country Club Drive, Manhasset, N.Y.; John Y. Sloan, 775 Main Street, Buffalo, 3, N.Y.

In Memoriam

CHARLES FREDERICK NEERGAARD

Charles Frederick Neergaard, eighty-five, retired hospital consultant died on March 5, 1961, at the New York Hospital.

Mr. Neergaard was a field director of the American Red Cross in 1918 and 1919 and supervised the work in 22 military hospitals in the East after World War I.

He founded his own consulting firm in1922 with Dr. Allan Craig and Dr. Harvey Agnew. The firm advised hospitals throughout the world on problems of hospital planning, organization and management.

Mr. Neergaard resided in Waccabuc, New York, and is survived by his wife, Mrs. Alice LaForge Mead Neergaard.

ERLING OWRE

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Mr. Erling Owre of 53 Foot Hill Circle, New Brighton, S.I., New York, on January 31, 1961.

Mr. Owre, who joined the A.I.A. in 1922 was an Emeritus member of the Brooklyn Chapter.

THOMAS W. MILLER

Word has been received from the widow of Thomas W. Miller, Alexandria, Virginia, of his death on November 5, 1960.

TO THE POINT

CHAOS IS THE ALTERNATIVE

There Are Lots Of Complaints coming from architects, general contractors, door manufacturers and hardware distributors about the labeling requirements controlled by Underwriters' Laboratories. But we are sure these people would change their minds if they knew the basic reasons behind U/L requirements. Let's take a case in point:

A complaint recently came from a building owner we know about the U/L requirement that hardware for single point, "A" label doors be sent to the factory for application, then be removed and reshipped to the job. He felt this requirement to ship his hardware back and forth was unnecessary.

Since U/L factory inspectors and fire insurance rating people consider that doors and hardware to be installed in fire walls are the most critical of any building installation, they demand that the hardware be available for physical inspection by their factory inspectors. They are then in a position to refuse a door label if the hardware is sub-standard in any respect.

Underwriters' Laboratories controls at the manufacturing level are the best built-in protection the architect has against shoddy products. U/L regulations are a result of long experience and hundreds of studies—and if more people took time to understand them, they would recognize the U/L requirements, and the inspectors who enforce them, as the unsung heroes of the building industry!

* * *

It Is Our Belief that a national fabricator can render the architect a vital service by providing him with comprehensive reference materials on unusual product lines. Because of their specialized nature, they do not appear in Sweet's Catalog.

The first, the new Overly Fire Doorater, provides the architect with a thorough reference on fire door usage and hardware requirements. Another very unusual brochure added for 1961 is: "The Cross, An Ageless Symbol Of Faith," cataloging over 150 different cross designs for church architecture. We welcome your letterhead requests for copies.

Overly

Manufacturers of hollow metal products, stainless steel entrances, architectural metal work, church spires and crosses.

"To The Point" is published for the interest of the architectural profession. Comments you write will be discussed anonymously in this column. Write: H. W. Wehe, Jr., Executive Vice President, Overly Manufacturing Company, Greensburg, Pa. Other Overly plants at St. Louis, Mo., and Los Angeles, Calif.

THE ARCHITECT AND CIVIL DEFENSE

John F. Sayers, A.I.A.

The author has been studying the problems of providing fallout shelter protection in the schools of New York State, and recently completed a manual on this subject for the State Education Department.

During July of 1960, Mr. Sayers attended 4 weeks of seminars at Pennsylvania State University devoted to the subjects of fallout and blast shelters, and the design of blast-resistant structures. These were the first of their kind to be presented in the United States and generally available to architects and engineers.

Mr. Sayers graduated from Catholic University of America in 1950. He has since been a continuous resident of New York State, and since 1955 served as associate partner in the firm of Cataldo and Vikre, Architects, Schenectady, New York.

Architects have a great responsibility and patriotic duty which, I feel, they are not performing. The fault may not rest entirely with the architect, but certainly a profession which encompasses such a broad range of human affairs, knowledge and skills, should be aware of, and vitally concerned with, the problems arising from our life and death struggle with the forces of communism.

Only recently, Khrushchev stated in a major speech that should the democratic countries strive to prevent the communist world victory, it would mean war. As a nation and people, we must insure that our moral and spiritual leadership of the free world will be of such quality that communist penetration of this world is arrested and the tide turned against them.

Undergirding this type of leadership must be a deterent force of armaments and protection for our people. Without means of protecting reasonable numbers of our people from the hazards of nuclear war, we may well be blackmailed into submission to communist demands, regardless of the strength of our striking force.

This is the point at which the architect enters the picture. Every year that passes, millions of dollars are expended on buildings, the majority of which have no provision for fallout protection. Only 3 to 5% of the construction cost would have been required to provide every building with a good shelter facility. This omission is very costly in terms of our national defensive posture. The architect should broach this matter to every one of his clients.

The public attitude to date has been apathetic and fatalistic. Both are wrong.

The world must live with the threat of radioactive fallout for a very long time to come. In effect, this phenomenon joins the natural ones such

as wind, rain, snow, hurricanes, and tornadoes, against which shelter must be provided. The country cannot afford to be apathetic.

Protection from radioactive fallout is effective and relatively easy to achieve. In an unprotected situation, more fatalities can be expected from radiation than from blast. Fallout shelters will therefore assure the survival of the great majority of our people in case of a nuclear holocaust. There is no valid reason to be fatalistic.

Many citizens have assumed the attitude that they will take action when the state or federal government will subsidize such shelters in some way. This is deplorably shortsighted. In any event we would be paying the cost personally and to that cost would be added the inevitable burden of governmental administration, red tape, and inefficiency. Other vital needs of the country would suffer. Sufficient shelters may not be provided until too late to do any good.

When shelters are privately financed, the owner makes a personal sacrifice and the economy of the country is not strained. Certainly if we deserve to survive this struggle, our citizens should be willing to assume some of the responsibility for their own defense as our forefathers did before us.

The architect, then, should alert his client to the necessity of fallout shelters. He should emphasize that they can be achieved much more economically and satisfactorily when they are planned into a new structure than if they are put in at a later date.

Fallout shelters can be classified into three categories:

(1) Shelter for emergency government and rescue personnel.

(2) Mass shelters for civilian population.

(3) Family shelters.

Each of these shelters has its distinguishing characteristics. The first type must provide a relatively high protection factor and an environment conducive to efficient functioning of personnel under pressure. The mass shelter must provide an adequate protection factor and tolerable living conditions for two weeks. Because of the number of people involved, there are social and mechanical problems peculiar to this type. The family shelter is easy to achieve, although theoretically it may be a bit more expensive than a mass shelter on a per capita basis.

There are now several manuals available or

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about to be published which explain the fallout shelter concept and treat the problems of shelter design. Several of these are listed at the end of this article.

Briefly, the most essential items to be considered are: *Protection Factor:* This is an index of the amount of protection afforded an occupant of a fallout shelter space. It is expressed in whole numbers. A protection factor of 100 denotes that an occupant of the space will receive only 1/100 the radiation dosage of an unprotected person at that location. This value of 100, by the way, seems to strike the proper balance between economy and degree of safety. Protection from nuclear radiation is achieved by interposing between a human and the radiation source either mass of material or distance, or both.

Space: This is a flexible matter, but a desirable minimum would seem to be about 10 square feet per occupant. Storage and mechanical space should be provided in addition as required.

Mechanical Equipment: Public utilities, since they may lack fallout protection for employees on the job, may fail. The exception may be the sewage system if it flows completely by gravity.

Emergency Power: This is most essential in the mass and mission type shelters. Ventilation fans and lighting are essential users of power.

Ventilation: A minimum of 3 cubic feet per minute/occupant of fresh air will keep carbon dioxide and oxygen at acceptable levels. In addition, about 12 CFM of recirculated air will help to dissipate latent body heat, at least until the air reaches the saturation point. Every attempt should be made to keep the effective temperature at or below 85° F. Heating will probably never be required unless space allowances are unusually generous or large amount of fresh air are introduced. Air intakes should be located so as not to suck up fallout particles, and space should be provided for the addition of chemical and biological filters in the future.

Water: If there is no dependable source such as a well, storage must be provided in the water system for a minimum of 7 gallons of potable water per occupant for a two-week period.

Sanitation: If water is at a premium, washing facilities may consist of no more than wash bowls and sponges. Disposal of human wastes may vary from the use of trenches in a dirt floor or marine portable johns and large covered metal containers

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to flush fixtures where well water or mildly contaminated water is available for such use.

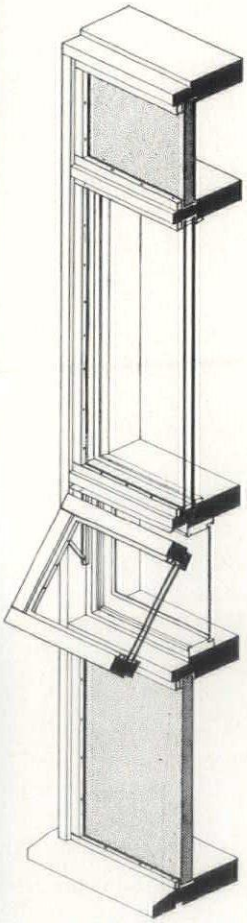
Decontamination Facilities: Whether these are elaborate or simple depends upon the type of shelter. Those sheltering rescue personnel will be elaborate. Public mass shelters where people may enter after the arrival of fallout may need extensive facilities. Those shelters which will be completely filled before the arrival of fallout need have only minimal facilities.

There are those who decry the fallout shelter concept as a return to the ways of the cave men, a retreat into bleak holes in the ground. To counter this, one need only cite the example of the early Roman Christians. The catacombs served them well, and certainly one cannot say that their spirit was defeated, souls shriveled or their vision dimmed, thereby. They were willing to sacrifice everything for their beliefs.

Perhaps this is the crux of our present situation. We have much more than any other country in the world and need sacrifice only a little, of our own choosing, in order to preserve our way of life. Those who oppose us have very little, but what they have can be demanded of them.

The following publications will be of great value to architects who wish to pursue this matter further.

Title	*Published By*	*Obtain Through*	*Use For*
Guide for Architects and Engineers (NP-10-2)	Office of Civilian & Defense Mobilization (O.C.D.M.)	Government Printing Office (G.P.O.)	Information and especially computation of protection factors.
Design and Review of Structures for Protection from Fallout Gamma Radiation	(To be published sometime in 1961) O.C.D.M.	G.P.O. or local Civil Defense	Same as above. Much more technical.
The Effects of Nuclear Weapons	U.S. Atomic Energy Commission	G.P.O. $2.00	Detailed information and computations.
Guide to Fallout Protection in New York State Schools	N.Y. Education Department	N.Y. Education Department	Information and suggested criteria.
White House Conference on Fallout Protection	O.C.D.M.	G.P.O. or local Civil Defense	Policy and philosophy.
Survival in a Nuclear Attack	N.Y. State Civil Defense Commission	Local Civil Defense	Information and policy.
Technical Guide Manual Fallout-Radiation Protection in Schools	(To be published sometime in 1961) O.C.D.M.	G.P.O. or local Civil Defense	Information.



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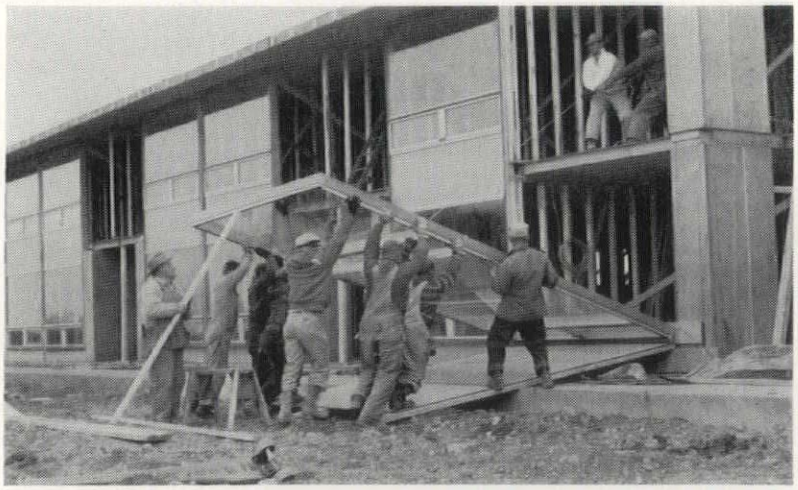

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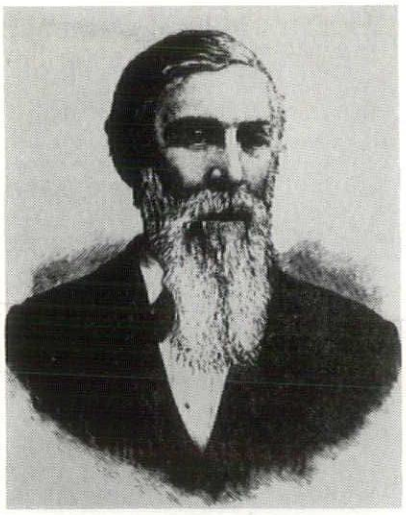

HORATIO NELSON WHITE

1814 - 1892

BY HARLEY J. McKEE

PART II

The growth of Syracuse from 25,000 in 1855 to 32,000 in 1865, and to 39,000 by 1868, demanded a number of public and commercial buildings, which were designed largely by H. N. White. Other architects — some of them also carpenters, builders, engineers or surveyors — were listed in the Syracuse directories for these years published by Boyd. They were James R. George, Lewis E. Joy, Ransom G. Otis, Borden & Griffin, L. Laas and E. C. Winter. The Syracuse Daily Journal mentioned relatively few commissions by them, however, and quite a number by White, who had the reputation of the most productive architect in the city. Since small offices were usual in those days, I think it probable that he worked alone at times, and at other times with a single draftsman. It is well established that Archimedes Russell worked for White five years before opening his own office in January 1869.

Mr. White devoted considerable time to public service, representing the Seventh Ward as alderman in 1855, 1856, 1860, 1861 and 1862. He also held the rank of Major in the National Guard, as staff engineer for General Richardson, but was considered too old to be sent to the front during the Civil War. His military knowledge obtained him commissions to plan armory buildings for New York State in Syracuse, Oswego and Troy.

In 1857 the State Legislature decided to construct a series of armories upstate, to be financed from money paid to the state by New York City to acquire a state armory which occupied some land desired for Central Park. $4000 was allocated to build one for the 51st Regiment in Syracuse. White prepared plans, and a contract was awarded to David Wilcox, the low bidder at $3450, in February 1858. The smallness of the proposed two-story structure, as an armory for the second largest regiment in the state, with ten companies, was a disappointment to Syracusans. A committee of citizens raised additional funds by public subscription and petitioned for an increase in the appropriation, with the result that $8275 became available. White revised the plans to achieve a three-story brick building about 50′ by 70′, which was constructed by Wilcox and dedicated July 15, 1859. My tentative reconstruction of the layout would place the storage of artillery and other heavy equipment on the ground floor, light arms and equipment on the second story, and the drill hall at the third level, which appears to have had the highest ceiling. The appearance of the front is recorded on a photograph taken by E. M. Collins about 1867, in the collection of the Onondaga Historical Association. There was a central tower with a round-arched entrance, and a small turret at each corner. Each upper story had three bays of coupled windows on either side of the tower, with rather top-heavy round arches of stone. The first story was treated as a basement, being marked by a string course and a high base. The coupled windows were small, with stone lintels.

The 51st Regiment Armory was located on the site of an old mill pond which had been filled in 1851 with earth taken from Prospect Hill. At that time Syracusans entertained the hope that the State Capital would be moved to their city, and provided a place for the expected Capitol building on Prospect Hill by removing about forty feet from the summit. Filling in the mill pond provided valuable business sites along Clinton Street, as well as the elliptical Regimental Park, now known as Jefferson Park.

In 1872 White was commissioned to plan extensive additions to the Armory. While work was under way, on June 23, 1873, the old portion of the building caught fire and was completely gutted, although the additions were not damaged. As a result of this circumstance the Armory completed in 1874 was virtually a new building, considerably larger than the old one. It served until 1905, when State Architect George L. Heins planned the building which is now in use, on the same site.

Onondaga County had had four court houses, located on as many different sites. The first, erected in 1802, stood on Onondaga Hill. The second was placed at a compromise location midway between Syracuse and Salina in 1829; when it burned on February 4, 1856, Syracuse had grown suffi-

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architects were Waas-
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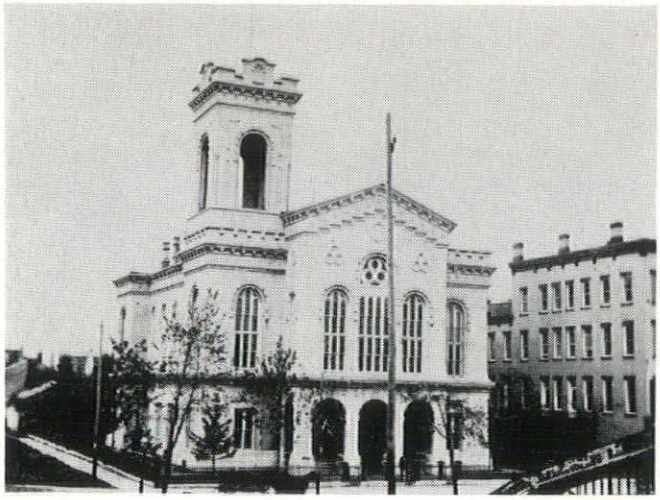
ciently to assure the selection of a new site on Clinton Square. The Board of Supervisors asked H. N. White to plan a new $40,000 building, for a fee of $800. In April plans were approved, and in June the construction contract was awarded to T. C. Cheney and David Wilcox. Work was pushed ahead, except during the worst part of the winter, and the building was completed in December 1857.

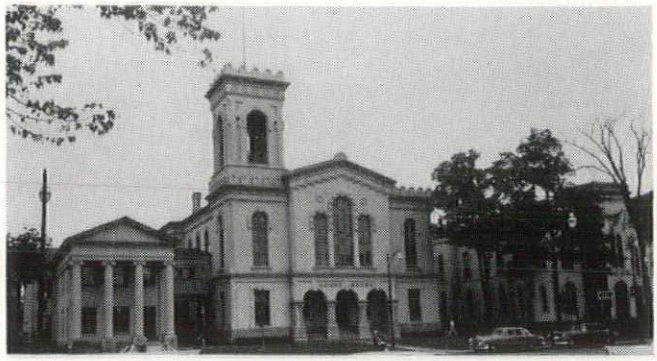
The plan of the Court House, 70′ by 100′ overall, was determined by placing the courtroom, 52′ by 70′, on the second story, along with offices for a Sheriff and a Deputy Sheriff, a library, and a small private room for the Judge. A vestibule with stairway was placed at the front, on both stories. The first floor was divided by a central hallway connecting with the entrance vestibule; it contained offices for the County Judge, the District Attorney, a Grand Jury room with antechamber, and two Petit Jury rooms. Private water closets were provided for the Petit Juries and the Judge. Structurally, the floor systems were of wood, bearing partitions presumably of brick, and the exterior walls were built of Onondaga limestone. The design was described at the time as "Anglo-Norman", "in striking contrast with that in general use in Court Houses".

In 1876 H. N. White and Archimedes Russell were invited to submit plans for a new Court of



Onondaga County Court House, Syracuse

Appeals building to be attached to the rear of the Court House; Russell was awarded the commission. Later, in 1880, he also designed another large connecting building, which contained offices for the County Clerk, and detention cells. This building is now used by the Syracuse Police Department. In 1904 when the present Onondaga County Court House was planned, Russell was again the architect. White's 1857 building was given over to municipal uses, housing the Board of Education for some years, and more recently a municipal court.



Chemung County Court House, Elmira

Residents of Elmira and Watertown will find the appearance of the old Court House familiar, for White designed near-replicas in those cities. The Chemung County Court House in Elmira, designed in 1860, is of particular interest because it forms the second four units, built at different periods. They stand side by side along Lake Street, showing at a glance the differing taste of each period. The Jefferson County Court House in Watertown, designed in 1861, has brick walls with stone trim, but in other respects it resembles the ones in Syracuse and Elmira, with the facade reversed—its tower is on the right corner instead of the left.

Works of H. N. White, continued

1860: State Armory, Troy; Benham Hotel, Penn Yan; a church at East Hampton, L. I.; Luther Hills Residence near Boston, Mass.; C. T. Longstreet Mortuary Chapel in Oakwood Cemetery, Syracuse; Chemung County Court House, Elmira; Munroe & Barker block of residences, Syracuse.

1861: Jefferson County Court House, Watertown; Onondaga Orphan Asylum School House, Syracuse.

1862: Dwelling and School for Sisters of Charity, St. John's Church, Syracuse; Genesee Public School, Syracuse; District No. 2 Public School, Geddes.

1863: Christ Church, Jordan; Bastable Block and Shakespeare Hall, Syracuse; alterations to Presbyterian Church, Jordan.

1864: Presbyterian Church, Baldwinsville; School for Sisters of St. Joseph, Syracuse.

1865: Soldiers' Monument, Penn Yan; Church of the Assumption, Syracuse.

ANNUAL A.I.A. CONVENTION PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 24-28

"Redesigning Urban America" will be the theme of the 1961 AIA annual convention in Philadelphia, April 24 to 28. It is expected to attract some 2,000 architects from all over the country. Keynote speaker will be John Kennedy Galbraith, Harvard economist and author of "The Affluent Society" and "The Liberal Hour." Mr. Galbraith will outline the imperative economic need to revitalize our cities. Louis Mumford and Bruno Zevi will discuss aesthetic, cultural and sociological aspects of the city. Edmund Bacon, Executive Director of the Philadelphia Planning Commission, will head a comprehensive presentation on "Re-designing Downtown Philadelphia."

Planners, municipal officials, engineers, landscape architects and members of other professions will be invited to attend the convention.

Potential convention-goers are reminded by the Host Committee that no ticket supply is endless. A card or letter to the Philadelphia Chapter, AIA, 2400 Architects Building, Philadelphia 3, Pa., will bring a complete program and reservation form.

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TILE DESIGN TREATMENTS SHOWN IN COLOR BOOKLET

Architects and school administrators alike will find a wealth of new ideas in the 20-page color booklet, "Ceramic Tile For Schools."

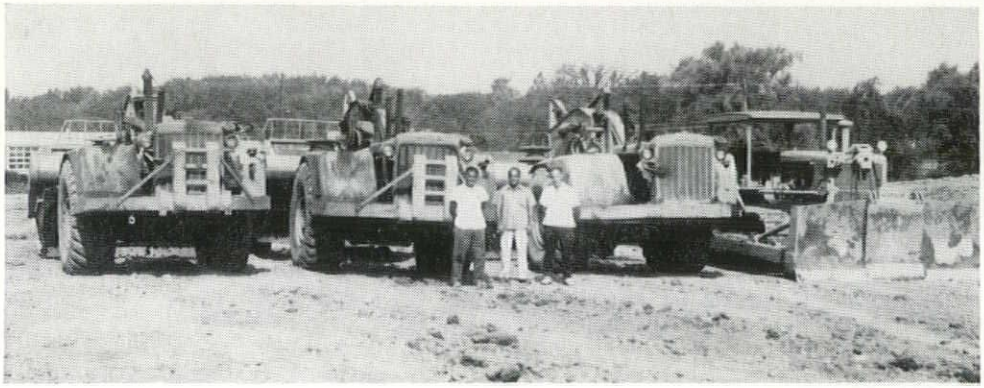
Illustrated with over 30 color photographs, this booklet shows many ceramic tile design treatments developed by leading architects and used in schools and colleges throughout the country. Attractive design features, new shapes and sizes, lower installation costs and lowest possible maintenance have made ceramic tile the choice for many areas of today's modern schools.

Copies of this booklet may be obtained by writing to American Olean Tile Company, Lansdale, Pa. and asking for Booklet 620, "Ceramic Tile For Schools."

J. J. NESBITT ACQUIRES NORMAN PRODUCTS CO.

Albert J. Nesbitt, President of John J. Nesbitt, Inc., a Philadelphia-based manufacturer of Heating, Ventilating and Air-Conditioning Equipment, announces that his Company will

for the Country Squire Resort Motel



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shortly acquire the assets of the Norman Products Company, Columbus, Ohio, manufacturers of Gas-Fired Heating, Ventilating and Air-Conditioning Equipment. Mr. Nesbitt stated that the Norman Products Company would continue under its same management, as a Division of Nesbitt, with Edward A. Norman continuing as President of the Norman Products Company. No changes in the personnel nor in the policies of the Norman Products Company are contemplated in this move.

This move will strengthen the competitive position of both companies in the gas-fired products field, for Nesbitt currently manufactures a Gas-Fired Propeller Fan Unit Heater, a product not being made by Norman. This product will be added to the Norman line of Gas-Fired Products.

SHOWER DOOR GLASS "GUARANTEED FOREVER"

To provide for more safety in the home, Shower Door Company of America, Atlanta, Georgia, has added the new line of Safe-Temp Shower enclosures. Competitively priced for marketing in the low-priced field, these enclosures are glazed with Tempered Safety Glass, which is thoroughly tested to provide up to 5 times more resistance to impact than ordinary glass of equal thickness, and 8 times more resistance to both hot and cold thermal shock; it stoutly resists bending and torsion stresses.

The tests ranged from people bouncing on a lite of the glass, like a diving board, and boxers punishing it with tremendous roundhouse punches, to automatic pitching machines heaving baseballs against it at the rate of 45 miles per hour. These tests concluded that the glass is unbreakable under all normal usage. The glass is "Guaranteed Forever"!

ELEVATOR MAINTENANCE SAVES COSTLY REPAIRS

How elevator maintenance protects a building's earning power and market value is outlined in words and photos in a 24-page booklet by the Otis Elevator Company, 260 11th Avenue, New York 1, N.Y.

Proper care not only safeguards elevator service, but also prevents costly repairs, the publication points out. At the same time, a balanced maintenance program avoids spending too much on elevator upkeep.

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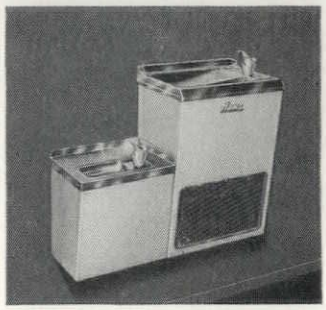

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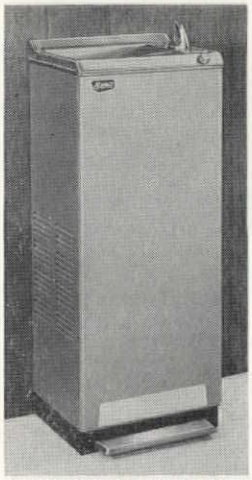

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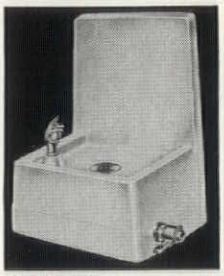

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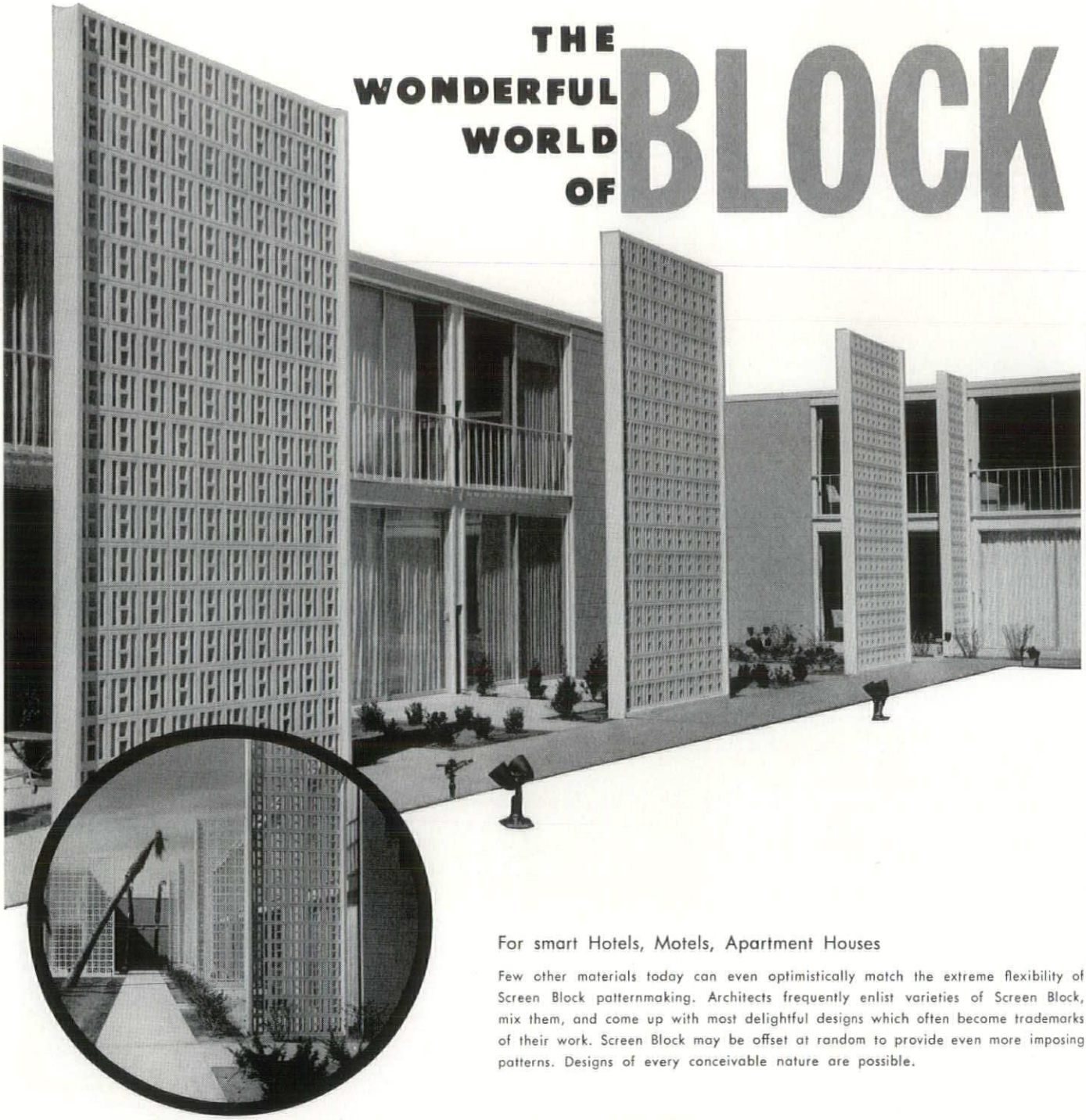

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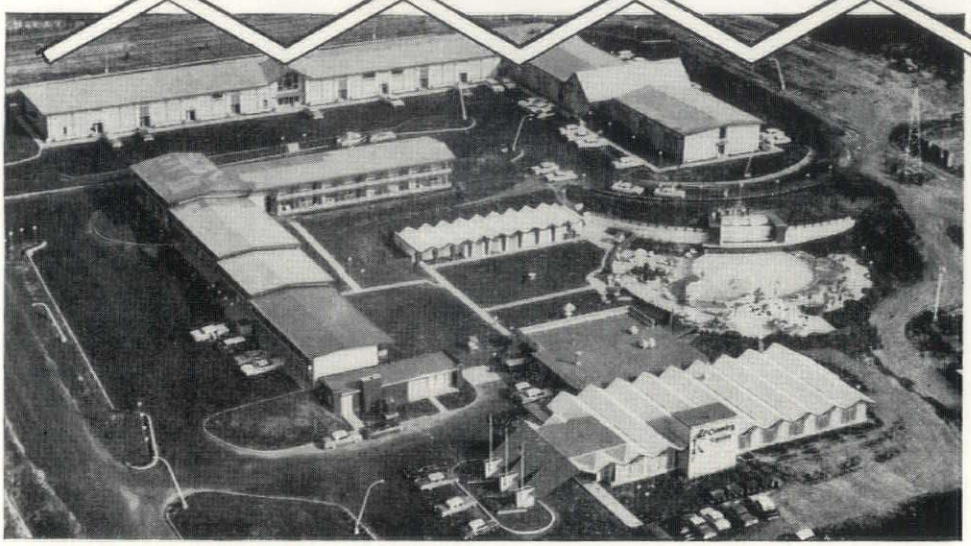

Architect: Harris A. Sanders, Albany, N.Y.; Peter Seidner, Associate. General Contractor: Cozzolino Builders, Inc., Albany, N.Y., Engineering Consultants to Champlin: Onderdonk & Lathrop, Glastonbury, Conn.

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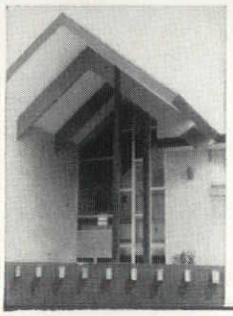

▲In addition to the speed and economy inherent in the component system, striking architectural effects can be achieved which set a structure apart as truly distinctive. Country Squire's folded plate roof, for example, is the largest of its kind ever built. 8′ x 64′ members cover a clear span of 50′.

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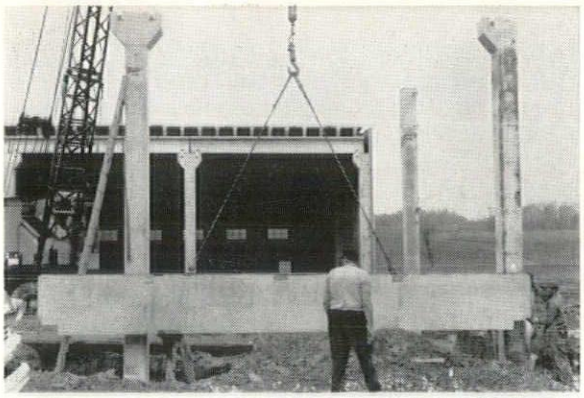

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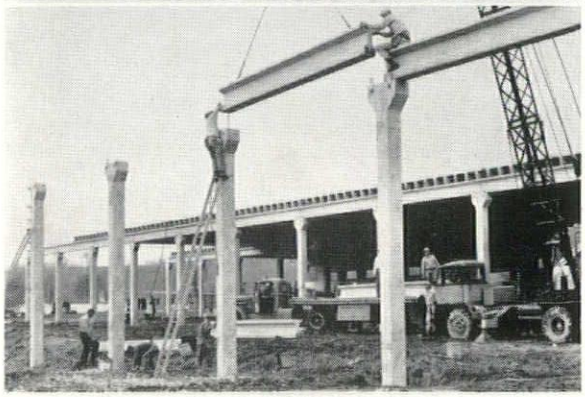
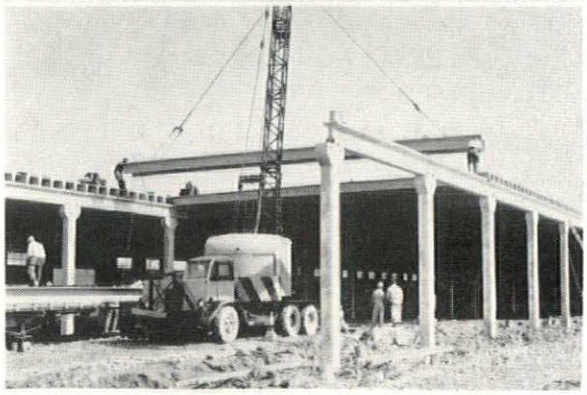


Two men with motor crane quickly install precast roof beam on concrete column.



Work crew installs precast roof slabs at rate of 1000 square feet an hour.

FOR NEW DEPTH OF DESIGN. The unusual strength and classic beauty of Marietta precast and prestressed elements opens up new vistas of design by breaking with old, confining design barriers. They give the discerning architect the tools he needs for fast, economical building while retaining the esthetic values of good architecture.

FOR EXCITING, NEW BUILDING CONCEPTS. Precast elements by Marietta are a true synthesis of the elements of good design and modern functionalism. They're engineered to meet today's needs with the best of yesterday's architecture combined with tomorrow's vision.

FOR UNIQUE FREEDOM OF DESIGN. Marietta precast concrete elements help architects cut through the restrictions of conventional building methods by providing materials for bold eloquence of design.

FOR OUTSTANDING VERSATILITY. Architects find Marietta precast concrete elements the ideal tool for individualistic building design to meet a specific need or to express an idea. This flexibility enables them to meet present day needs while designing for the future.

FOR SPEED, ECONOMY AND DURABILITY. Inherently, Marietta elements are strong and durable because they combine the high compression strength of concrete and the superior tensile strength of steel. Thus, they can be produced economically as elements that support heavy loads and are erected quickly and easily.

Design possibilities are limited only by the architect's imagination. Marietta precast elements provide a significant new medium for architectural expression . . . a combination of functional and abstract design. And, only Marietta supplies a full range of these elements . . . dictated by the architect's desire and designed to his mood.

So, before you design, get complete details on Marietta precast, prestressed concrete elements. Write for our new four-color brochure graphically describing the elements and their uses. We believe we can be helpful to you from "concept to completion".

Marietta CONCRETE DIVISION
AMERICAN-MARIETTA COMPANY
Marietta, Ohio